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Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) The International Labour Organization's key objective.
B) The basic social protection for the most vulnerable.
C) Rising unemployment worldwide.
D) Global economic recovery.
2. A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.
B) Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis.
C) Few countries have realised the seriousness of the current crisis.
D) Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) Serve standardised food nationwide.
B) Put calorie information on the menu.
C) Increase protein content in the food.
D) Offer convenient food to customers.
4. A) They will be fined.
B) They will be closed.
C) They will get a warning.
D) They will lose customers.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Inability to implement their business plans.
B) Inability to keep turning out novel products.
C) Lack of a successful business model of their own.
D) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.
6. A) It is the secret to business success.

- B) It is the creation of something new.
 - C) It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.
 - D) It is an essential part of business culture.
7. A) Its hardworking employees.
- B) Its flexible promotion strategy.
 - C) Its innovation culture.
 - D) Its willingness to make investments.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) He's got addicted to technology.
- B) He is not very good at socializing.
 - C) He is crazy about text-messaging.
 - D) He does not talk long on the phone.
9. A) Talk big.
- B) Talk at length.
 - C) Gossip a lot.
 - D) Forget herself.
10. A) He thought it was cool.
- B) He needed the practice.
 - C) He wanted to stay connected with them.
 - D) He had an urgent message to send.
11. A) It poses a challenge to seniors.
- B) It saves both time and money.
 - C) It is childish and unprofessional.
 - D) It is cool and convenient.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) He wants to change his job assignment.
- B) He is unhappy with his department manager.
 - C) He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.
 - D) He is often singled out for criticism by his boss.
13. A) His workload was much too heavy.

- B) His immediate boss did not trust him.
 - C) His colleagues often refused to cooperate.
 - D) His salary was too low for his responsibility.
14. A) He never knows how to refuse.
- B) He is always ready to help others.
- C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.
- D) His boss has no sense of fairness.
15. A) Put all his complaints in writing.
- B) Wait and see what happens next.
- C) Learn to say no when necessary.
- D) Talk to his boss in person first.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.
- B) Reasons for Americans' decline in sleep.
- C) Some tips to improve the quality of sleep.
- D) Diseases associated with lack of sleep.
17. A) They are more health-conscious.
- B) They are changing their living habits.
- C) They get less and less sleep.
- D) They know the dangers of lack of sleep.
18. A) Their weight will go down.
- B) Their mind function will deteriorate.
- C) Their work efficiency will decrease.
- D) Their blood pressure will rise.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) How much you can afford to pay.
- B) What course you are going to choose.
- C) Which university you are going to apply to.
- D) When you are going to submit your application.
20. A) The list of courses studied.
- B) The full record of scores.

- C) The references from teachers.
- D) The personal statement.
- 21. A) Specify what they would like to do after graduation.
- B) Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.
- C) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.
- D) Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) It was equipped with rubber tyres.
- B) It was built in the late 19th century.
- C) It was purchased by the Royal family.
- D) It was designed by an English engineer.
- 23. A) They consumed lots of petrol.
- B) They took two passengers only.
- C) They were difficult to drive.
- D) They often broke down.
- 24. A) They were produced on the assembly line.
- B) They were built with less costly materials.
- C) They were modeled after British cars.
- D) They were made for ordinary use.
- 25. A) It made news all over the world.
- B) It was built for the Royal family.
- C) It marked a new era in motor travel.
- D) It attracted large numbers of motorists.



News Report 1 □□□□□□

W: The International Labor Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on Global Employment Trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than 2 dollars per day in the past three years. The director general of the International Labor Organization, Juan Somavia, notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis. However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labor Organization is proposing a global jobs' agreement to deal with unemployment.

M: "Its key objective is to place the center of recovery efforts, measures that would generate higher levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable."

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. What does, Juan Somavia, director general of the International Labor Organization, say?

News Report 2 □□□□□□

W: Big fast-food chains in New York City have started to obey a first-of-its-kind rule requiring them to post calorie counts right on the menu. Cathy Nonas is with the New York City Department of Health. "We wanted to give people an opportunity to actually see the calories before they purchase the food and make a decision, an informed decision, that if they want to make the healthier choice, if they want to eat fewer calories, they can. And we expect this will have a huge impact on obesity. And of course, if it has an impact on obesity, it will have an impact on diabetes, and heart disease, and high blood pressure."

M: The new rules were introduced as part of an anti-obesity campaign that also includes a recent citywide ban on artificial trans-fats in restaurant food. The menu rule only applies to restaurants that serve standardized portion sizes and have 15 or more locations nationwide. Starting last Saturday, chains big enough to fall under the rule will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars for not showing calorie information in a prominent spot on their menus, preferably next to the price.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What are big fast food chains in New York City required to do according to the new rule?
4. What will happen to big restaurant chains that violate the new rule?

News Report 3 □□□□□□□□

Almost all companies recognize the importance of innovation today. But not many are able to integrate innovation into their business. A commentary in the Shanghai Daily points out that innovation doesn't mean piles of documents. It is something more practical. The article says many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new, but actually it's more than that. It's an attitude of doing things. A company should find ways to innovate not just in products but also in functions, business models and processes. The article cites the global giant Procter & Gamble as an example, saying a real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success. Procter & Gamble has a "Corporate Innovation Fund" which offers big rewards for high-risk ideas that succeed. It also has a special innovation facility for its employees. Sometimes its employees are released from their daily jobs for weeks and spend their time interacting in the innovation facility instead. In conclusion, the article

says innovative ideas alone do not ensure success. It's pointless unless there is repeatable process in place to turn inspiration into financial performance.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What is the problem with many companies according to the news report?

6. What do many people tend to think of innovation?

7. What does the company Procter & Gamble owe its success to?

Conversation 1 □□□□□

M: So, Lindsay, do you like to text message on your cell phone?

W: Yeah, I text message a lot.

M: I don't do it so much. I prefer to make a call if I'm in a hurry.

W: Yeah, I go both ways. Sometimes I don't really want to talk to the person. I just want to ask them one question, so it's much easier for me just to text message. If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation.

M: Yeah, I can see what you mean. But I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call. I'm not a big talker.

W: Yeah, that's true. You don't talk a lot.

M: So are you fast at writing the messages with your thumb?

W: Well, when I first got a cell phone, I was so slow. I thought I would never text message. But then people kept text messaging me, so I felt obliged to learn how to text message. So now I'm pretty fast. What about you?

M: Actually I have the opposite problem. When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends who have one, and I was pretty fast with my thumb then. But it seems like now I don't use it so much, I've got slower actually.

W: Yeah, I think text messaging actually sort of has to do with your age. For example, people in high school, they text message a lot. But I ask my father if he text messages, and guess what he said?

M: What?

W: He said he never text messaged. He thinks it's very childish and unprofessional to text message.

M: Yeah, I can see what he means. It's considered pretty informal to text message someone.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What does the man say about himself?

9. What does the woman tend to do while she is on the phone?

10. Why did the man text message all his friends when he first got his cell phone?

11. What does the Woman's father think of text messaging?

Conversation 2

W: Good morning, Mr. Johnson. How can I help you?

M: Well, I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager.

W: What seems to be the problem?

M: Well, ever since Sandra left the department, I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work as well as mine. I'm expected to attend too many meetings and I seem to be spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork.

W: I'm sorry to hear that.

M: And, on top of that, I'd specifically asked if I could leave early last Friday as I'd done a lot of overtime during the week. But that afternoon, even though I'd finished my assigned work, I was told to help other colleagues finish their work, too.

W: But surely that's a positive sign showing that Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you.

M: Yes, but other colleagues get to leave early, and they don't have such a lot of work to do.

W: So you feel he's been making unrealistic demands on you?

M: Yes, absolutely.

W: Have you approached Mr. Bond about this particular problem?

M: I've tried, but it seems like he just has no time for me.

W: Well, at this stage, it would be better if you approached him directly. If nothing else showing that you've tried to solve the problem yourself, before you take it farther, makes it clear that you're not just a complainer. Why don't you send an email requesting a meeting with him in private?

M: Hmm, I've been a bit worried about his reaction. But anyway I'll send him an email to request a meeting, and I'll see what happens from there. Thanks for your advice.

W: Good luck and let us know the outcome.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

13. What is the man's chief complaint?

14. How does the woman interpret the fact that the man was asked to help his colleagues with their work?

15. What did the woman advise the man to do?

Passage 1

The massive decline in sleep happened so slowly and quietly that few seemed to notice the trend. Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels? Never disconnecting from work? No matter how it happened, millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger. New evidence shows why getting enough sleep is a top priority. Some 40 percent of Americans get less than seven hours of shut-eye on weeknights. "The link between sleep and health, and bad sleep and disease, is becoming clearer and clearer," says Lawrence Epstein, a sleep expert at Harvard University. For example, sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven in recent years. At the same time, high blood pressure has become an increasing problem. Blood

pressure and heart rate are typically at their lowest levels during sleep; people who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain and other problems. Sleeping better may help fight off illness. "When people are sleep-deprived, there are higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function," says Dr. Phyllis Zee of Northwestern University in Chicago. A University of Chicago study shows people who sleep well live longer. So say good night sooner, and it may help you stay active and vital to a ripe old age.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
17. What do we learn from the talk about today's Americans?
18. What does the speaker say will happen to people who lack sleep?

Passage 2

Parents and teachers will tell you not to worry when applying for a place at university. But in the same breath will remind you that it is the most important decision of your life. The first decision is your choice of course. It will depend on what you want to get out of university, what you are good at and what you enjoy. The next decision is where to apply. Aim high but within reason. Do you have the right combination of subjects and are your expected grades likely to meet entry requirements? The deadline is January 15th. But it is best to submit your application early because universities begin work as soon as forms start rolling in. The most important part of the application is the much feared personal statement. This is your chance to convey boundless enthusiasm for the subject. So economy of expression is foremost. Omit dull and ineffective generalities and make sure you give concrete examples. Admissions officers read every personal statement that arrives. It is not convincing if you say you have chosen the subject because you enjoy it. You have to get across what it is about a particular area that has inspired you. They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject. Applicants should be honest. There is no point saying you run marathons, if you are going to be out of breath arriving at the interview on the second floor.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What is the first decision you should make in preparing to apply for a place at university?
20. What is the most important part of the application?
21. What must applicants do in their personal statements?

Passage 3

It is usually agreed that a German, Carl Benz, built the first motor car in 1885. It was actually a tricycle with a petrol motor at the rear. Soon, members of the Royal family and other wealthy people took up motoring as a sport. Many of the early cars had 2 seats. There were no petrol pumps and few garages, so

every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns. By 1905, cars began to look like cars of today, with headlamps, windscreen, rubber tires and number plates. Henry Ford's "Model T", introduced in America in 1909, was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line. It brought cars closer towards the reach of "ordinary people". With the popularity of the car, registration became a must in 1903 with the Motor Car Act. Competency tests were introduced in 1935. Today, the legal driving age for a car in the UK is seventeen. You are not allowed to drive a car unsupervised until you have passed a driving test. In 1958, Britain celebrated the opening of its first motorway - the Preston bypass. Until then, no one really understood what a motorway was, not even the laborers who were building it. The bypass hailed a new era in motor travel and was greeted with excitement and optimism. Service stations came with the motorway and the legend of the transport cafe was born. Of course, the service station has diversified greatly. But whether it's an English cooked breakfast or a coffee and sandwich, one thing has remained the same: the prices.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about the first motor car?
23. What was the problem with the early cars in Britain?
24. Why did Henry Ford's "Model T" cars cost less?
25. What do we learn about the Preston bypass?

2016 □ 6 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) How college students can improve their sleep habits.
B) Why sufficient sleep is important for college students.
C) Why college students are more likely to have stress problems.
D) How college students can handle their psychological problems.
2. A) It is not easy to improve one's sleep habits.
B) It is not good for students to play video games.
C) Students who are better prepared generally get higher scores in examinations.
D) Making last-minute preparations for tests may be less effective than sleeping.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) Whether more airports should be built around London.
B) Whether adequate investment is being made to improve airport facilities.
C) Whether the British Airport Authority should sell off some of its assets.
D) Whether the Spanish company could offer better service.
4. A) Inefficient management.
B) Poor ownership structure.
C) Lack of innovation and competition.
D) Lack of runway and terminal capacity.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Report the nicotine content of their cigarettes.
B) Set a limit to the production of their cigarettes.
C) Take steps to reduce nicotine in their products.
D) Study the effects of nicotine on young smokers.

6. A) The biggest increase in nicotine content tended to be in brands young smokers like.
B) Big tobacco companies were frank with their customers about the hazards of smoking.
C) Brands which contain higher nicotine content were found to be much more popular.
D) Tobacco companies refused to discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products.
7. A) They promised to reduce the nicotine content in cigarettes.
B) They have not fully realized the harmful effect of nicotine.
C) They were not prepared to comment on the cigarette study.
D) They will pay more attention to the quality of their products.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Indonesia.
B) Holland.
C) Sweden.
D) England.
9. A) Getting a coach who can offer real help.
B) Talking with her boyfriend in Dutch.
C) Learning a language where it is not spoken.
D) Acquiring the necessary ability to socialize.
10. A) Listening to language programs on the radio.
B) Trying to speak it as much as one can.
C) Making friends with native speakers.
D) Practicing reading aloud as often as possible.
11. A) It creates an environment for socializing.
B) It offers various courses with credit points.
C) It trains young people's leadership abilities.
D) It provides opportunities for language practice.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) The impact of engine design on road safety.
B) The role policemen play in traffic safety.
C) A sense of freedom driving gives.
D) Rules and regulations for driving.
13. A) Make cars with automatic control.
B) Make cars that have better brakes.
C) Make cars that are less powerful.
D) Make cars with higher standards.
14. A) They tend to drive responsibly.
B) They like to go at high speed.
C) They keep within speed limits.
D) They follow traffic rules closely.
15. A) It is a bad idea.
B) It is not useful.
C) It is as effective as speed bumps.
D) It should be combined with education.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The card got damaged.
B) The card was found invalid.
C) The card reader failed to do the scanning.
D) The card reader broke down unexpectedly.
17. A) By covering the credit card with a layer of plastic.
B) By calling the credit card company for confirmation.
C) By seeking help from the card reader maker Verifone.
D) By typing the credit card number into the cash register.
18. A) Affect the sales of high-tech appliances.
B) Change the lifestyle of many Americans.
C) Give birth to many new technological inventions.
D) Produce many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) They are set by the dean of the graduate school.

- B) They are determined by the advising board.
- C) They leave much room for improvement.
- D) They vary among different departments.
- 20. A) By consulting the examining committee.
- C) By contacting the departmental office.
- B) By reading the Bulletin of Information.
- D) By visiting the university's website.
- 21. A) They specify the number of credits students must earn.
- B) They are harder to meet than those for undergraduates.
- C) They have to be approved by the examining committee.
- D) They are the same among various divisions of the university.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) Students majoring in nutrition.
- B) Students in health classes.
- C) Ph. D. candidates in dieting.
- D) Middle and high school teachers.
- 23. A) Its overestimate of the effect of dieting.
- B) Its mistaken conception of nutrition.
- C) Its changing criteria for beauty.
- D) Its overemphasis on thinness.
- 24. A) To illustrate her point that beauty is but skin deep.
- B) To demonstrate the magic effect of dieting on women.
- C) To explain how computer images can be misleading.
- D) To prove that technology has impacted our culture.
- 25. A) To persuade girls to stop dieting.
- B) To promote her own concept of beauty.
- C) To establish an emotional connection with students.
- D) To help students rid themselves of bad living habits.



News Report 1 □□□□□

You probably think college students are experts at sleeping. But parties, preparations for tests, personal problems and general stress can wreck a student's sleep habits, which can be bad for the body and the mind. Texas Tech University is even offering a class called "Improving Your Sleep Habits". People suffering from sleep loss are adding increased risk from obesity, psychological problems and car crashes. Students who don't get enough sleep have poorer attendance and lower grades. On top of all that, a new study published in the journal Learning & Memory finds you are probably better off

sleeping than making last-minute preparations for a test. Two hundred college kids were taught to play some unfamiliar video games. Subjects who learned the games in the morning lost some skills when they played again 12 hours later, but they did much better after getting a good night sleep. So, if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. What is the finding of the new study published in the journal Learning & Memory?

News Report 2

Long queues, delayed flights and overcrowding at airports have become almost as much a topic for conversation in Britain as the traditional complaining about the weather. Meanwhile, there are complaints that poor service at London's major airports is discouraging foreigners from doing business in Britain. Much of the criticism is directed at the British Airports Authority, which runs seven major airports, including the three main ones serving London. The Competition Commission is now to investigate whether the British Airports Authority needs to sell off some of its assets. The idea is that competition between rival operators would lead to better service at airports. The British Airports Authority, recently bought by a Spanish company, says the root cause of the problem is not the ownership structure but a lack of runway and terminal capacity, which it is addressing through a program of heavy investment.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What is the Competition Commission going to investigate?
4. What is the root cause of the poor service at British airports according to the British Airports Authority?

News Report 3

W: Under the law in Massachusetts, tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarette and report the results. The Department of Public Health in Boston gathers and carefully examines the figures and then draws its conclusion. A hundred and sixteen brands were looked at for the study. Ninety two were found to have higher nicotine yields than they did six years previously. The biggest increases tended to be in brands that were popular with young smokers. That worries the department because of the addictive nature of nicotine. Stand Glance, a professor of medicine in San Francisco, explains why:

M: "The amount of nicotine that is delivered in every cigarette is ten percent higher than it was six years ago, which means that is easier to get hooked and harder to quit. The big tobacco companies have always insisted that they are frank with their customers about the dangers of smoking and provide them with enough detail to make an informed decision. However, none of them

were prepared to comment on this study or discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products."

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What do tobacco companies have to do under the law in Massachusetts?
6. What do we learn from the study by the Department of Public Health in Boston?
7. What do we learn from the news report about the big tobacco companies?

Conversation 1

M: And you know one thing that I wanted to ask you. It is great that you have had this experience of teaching in Indonesia and following up on what you just mentioned, what would you recommend for students who do not live in an English-speaking country? And, you know, they want to learn. I don't know about perfecting but they want at least to be able to communicate decently. How can they go about this?

W: Yeah, it is really hard. That's the real struggle because right now I do live in Holland but I really don't socialize much with Dutch people. And my boyfriend's English is so good that we just basically speak English all the time. So I have to make a real effort to practice. There's as much listening exposure as I want. All I have to do is turn on the TV.

M: And reading also, right?

W: Yeah, reading. There's plenty I can get to read and listen to. But for speaking, there really is no substitute for trying to speak and use the language in a relaxed atmosphere. So I think that is really the challenge for people who live in a country where their target language isn't spoken. And for that, gosh, what would I do? If I didn't have people here, probably try to find a club? In Sweden, they have a really cool system called study circles where not... It's like a course, but really you just have a course leader, who is there, sort of, as a coaching guide and to help out. And you don't get grade, and you go just because you want to learn.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Where does the woman live right now?
9. What does the woman say is the real challenge?
10. What does the woman suggest doing to learn to speak a foreign language?
11. What does the woman say about the study circles in Sweden?

Conversation 2

W: OK, Nathan. So we are talking about driving and are there any rules or regulations that you'd like to change?

M: I'm not sure I want to change rules. But I'd like the police to be stricter on the rules. Like if people jump the traffic lights, I don't know why there isn't a camera at the traffic lights to stop people doing that. Or like speeding. It is very easy to put speed cameras in certain places.

W: Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibility in limiting the power of their engines. What's the point in producing an engine that is big and powerful enough to go like 200 km/h when the speed limit is only 100?

M: Right. But do you know there are no speed limits in Germany?

W: People there do drive responsibly, though. Often, people break laws simply because the laws are there. If the law isn't there, people will drive within their ability range. When you've got speed limit, this creates situation that actually presents dangers on the road.

M: Do you think Germans have better education about personal responsibility when driving?

W: Possibly. They also have very good cars.

M: Right.

W: If you've got a good car that can go at high speed, then it's really nice to do that.

M: But still with care.

W: So I think it is the restriction that creates the dangers sometimes.

M: OK.

W: Obviously, when driving through a residential area or where there is a school, you've got to have speed policeman.

M: Speed bumps.

W: Yes, speed bumps, those speed bumps that force you to slow down. I think they're good idea.

M: So you don't think fining people is useful?

W: Not really, because the police don't have time to police every single driver.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

13. What does the woman think car manufacturers could do?

14. What can we learn about people driving in Germany?

15. What does the woman think of the police fining drivers?

Passage 1

Behind the cash register at a store in downtown San Francisco, Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for a pack of cigarettes. The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic strip. Azar tried again and again. No luck. As customers began to queue, Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a black plastic bag. He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success. The sale was completed. "I don't know how it works. It just does." said Mr. Azar who learned the trick from another clerk. Verifone, the company that makes the store's card reader, would not confirm or deny that the plastic bag trick worked. But it's one of many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures that people without engineering degrees have discovered often out of desperation, and shared. Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks. "In post-war Japan, the economy wasn't doing so great

so you couldn't get everyday-use items like household cleaners," says Lisa Katayama, author of *Urawaza*, a book named after the Japanese term for clever lifestyle tips and tricks. "So people looked for ways to do with what they had." Today, Americans are finding their own tips and tricks for fixing malfunctioning devices with supplies as simple as paper and glue. Some, like Mr. Azar's plastic bag, are open to argument as to how they work or whether they really work at all. But many tech home remedies can be explained by a little science.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What happened when Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for his purchase?
17. How did Sam Azar manage to complete the sale?
18. What is today's shaky economy likely to do?

Passage 2

If you are a graduate student, you may depend on your adviser for many things, including help with improving grades, acquiring financial support, forming an examining committee and getting letters of recommendation. If you are a graduate teaching assistant, your adviser also may be your "boss". Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers to graduate students. In some departments, either the chairman or the director of graduate studies serves for at least the first semester as a new student adviser. Then students select an adviser, based on shared academic interests. In other departments, a new student is assigned a faculty adviser based on some system of distribution of the department's "advising load". Later, students may have the opportunity of selecting the adviser that they prefer. In any case, new graduate students can learn who their advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing the departmental office and asking for the information. Graduation requirements specify the number of credits you must earn, the minimum grade point average you must achieve and the distribution of credits you must have from among differing departments or fields of study. In addition, it is necessary to apply for graduation when you near that time that you will be completing your graduation requirements. Since graduation requirements vary among divisions of the university, you should consult the Bulletin of Information. You should also direct your questions to your departmental office or academic adviser.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about the procedures for assigning academic advisers?
20. How can new graduate students learn who their advisers are?
21. What does the speaker say about graduation requirements?

Passage 3

Jody Hubbard is a diet and nutrition expert who travels around the state to speak in middle and high schools. She primarily speaks to students in health classes, but sometimes the school will arrange for her to speak to several different groups of girls. Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness and the negative way that affects girls today. Jody has a Ph.D. in nutrition, but, more important, she has personal experience. Her mother taught her to diet when she was only 8 years old. Jody has created several different presentations, which she gives to different types of audiences and she tries to establish an emotional connection with the students so that they will feel comfortable asking questions or talking to her privately. She shows them pictures and images from popular culture of beautiful women and explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and "beautiful" than they are in real life. She describes how the definition of beauty has changed over the years and even from culture to culture. She then talks about health issues and the physical damage that can occur as a result of dieting. Finally, she addresses self-respect and the notion that a person's sense of beauty must include more than how much a person weighs. Sometimes Jody feels that she succeeds in persuading some students to stop dieting; other times she feels that she fails.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. Who does Jody Hubbard primarily speak to?
23. What is Jody Hubbard's biggest concern about American culture?
24. Why does Jody Hubbard show pictures of beautiful women to her audiences?
25. What is Jody Hubbard's main purpose in giving her speeches?

2016 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) It was dangerous to live in.
B) It was going to be renovated.
C) He could no longer pay the rent.
D) He had sold it to the royal family.
2. A) A strike.
B) A storm.
C) A forest fire.
D) A terrorist attack.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) They lost contact with the emergency department.
B) They were trapped in an underground elevator.
C) They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.
D) They sent calls for help via a portable radio.
4. A) They tried hard to repair the elevator.
B) They released the details of the accident.
C) They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.
D) They provided the miners with food and water.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Raise postage rates.
B) Improve its services.
C) Redesign delivery routes.
D) Close some of its post offices.
6. A) Shortening business hours.
B) Closing offices on holidays.

- C) Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.
- D) Computerizing mail sorting processes.
- 7. A) Many post office staff will lose their jobs.
- B) Many people will begin to complain.
- C) Taxpayers will be very pleased.
- D) A lot of controversy will arise.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) He will be kept from promotion.
- B) He will go through retraining.
- C) He will be given a warning.
- D) He will lose part of his pay.
- 9. A) He is always on time.
- B) He is a trustworthy guy.
- C) He is an experienced press operator.
- D) He is on good terms with his workmates.
- 10. A) She is a trade union representative.
- B) She is in charge of public relations.
- C) She is a senior manager of the shop.
- D) She is better at handling such matters.
- 11. A) He is skilled and experienced.
- B) He is very close to the manager.
- C) He is always trying to stir up trouble.
- D) He is always complaining about low wages.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) Open.
- B) Friendly.
- C) Selfish.
- D) Reserved.
- 13. A) They stay quiet.
- B) They read a book.

- C) They talk about the weather.
- D) They chat with fellow passengers.
- 14. A) She was always treated as a foreigner.
- B) She was eager to visit an English castle.
- C) She was never invited to a colleague's home.
- D) She was unwilling to make friends with workmates.
- 15. A) Houses are much more quiet.
- B) Houses provide more privacy.
- C) They want to have more space.
- D) They want a garden of their own.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) They don't have much choice of jobs.
- B) They are likely to get much higher pay.
- C) They don't have to go through job interviews.
- D) They will automatically be given hiring priority.
- 17. A) Ask their professors for help.
- B) Look at school bulletin boards.
- C) Visit the school careers service.
- D) Go through campus newspapers.
- 18. A) Helping students find the books and journals they need.
- B) Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.
- C) Helping students arrange appointments with librarians.
- D) Providing students with information about the library.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) It tastes better.
- B) It is easier to grow.
- C) It may be sold at a higher price.
- D) It can better survive extreme weathers.
- 20. A) It is healthier than green tea.
- C) It will replace green tea one day.
- B) It can grow in drier soil.

- D) It is immune to various diseases.
- 21. A) It has been well received by many tea drinkers.
- B) It does not bring the promised health benefits.
- C) It has made tea farmers' life easier.
- D) It does not have a stable market.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) They need decorations to show their status.
- B) They prefer unique objects of high quality.
- C) They decorate their homes themselves.
- D) They care more about environment.
- 23. A) They were proud of their creations.
- B) They could only try to create at night.
- C) They made great contributions to society.
- D) They focused on the quality of their products.
- 24. A) Make wise choices.
- B) Identify fake crafts.
- C) Design handicrafts themselves.
- D) Learn the importance of creation.
- 25. A) To boost the local economy.
- B) To attract foreign investments.
- C) To arouse public interest in crafts.
- D) To preserve the traditional culture.



News Report 1 □□□□□□

A 16th century castle in Scotland is close to collapsing after lumps of soil were washed away by floods, threatening its foundations. On Sunday, the castle's owner John Gordon, 76, was forced to move out of his property after the River Dee swept away about 60 feet of land, leaving the castle dangerously close to the river, according to the Scottish Daily Record. Abergeldie Castle, located in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was built by Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar who later became the Earl of Huntly. The castle, which is located on 11,700 acres, was leased to members of the royal family between 1848 and 1970, including King Edward VII and George V. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has issued more than 35 flood warnings covering several regions, as Scotland continues to clean up after Storm Frank hit the country last Wednesday. "This means that rivers will rise more slowly, but then stay high for much longer," the environmental agency said.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. Why did John Gordon move out of the Abergeldie Castle?
2. What happened in Scotland last Wednesday?

News Report 2 □□□□□

Rescue efforts were underway Thursday morning for 17 miners who were stuck in an elevator below ground at a Cargill rock salt mine near Lansing, New York, according to Marcia Lynch, Public information officer with Tompkins County's Emergency Response Department. Emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio, and they all appear to be uninjured, said Jessica Verfuss, the emergency department's assistant director. Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said. Details about what led to the workers' being trapped in the elevator weren't immediately available. The mine, along New York's Cayuga Lake, processes salt used for road treatment. It produces about 2 million tons of salt that is shipped to more than 1,500 places in the northeastern United States. The rock salt mine is one of three operated by Cargill with the other two in Louisiana and Ohio.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What does the news report say about the salt miners?
4. What did the rescue team do?

News Report 3 □□□□□

The U.S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices over the next year because of falling revenues. Facing an \$8.3 billion budget deficit this year, closing post offices is one of several proposals the Postal Service has put forth recently to cut costs. Last week, for example, Postmaster General Pat Donahoe announced plans to stop mail delivery on Saturdays, a move he says could save \$3 billion annually. "We are losing revenue as we speak," Donahoe said. "We do not want taxpayer money. We want to be self-sufficient. So like any other business, you have to make choices." Dean Granholm, the vice president for delivery and post office operations, said the first waves of closings would begin this fall. He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What is the U.S. Postal Service planning to do?
6. What measure has been planned to save costs?
7. What will happen when the proposed measure come into effect?

Conversation 1

M: Mrs. Hampton, we've got trouble in the press room this morning.

W: Oh dear, what about?

M: One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late.

W: But that's a straightforward affair. He will simply lose part of his pay. That's

why we have a clock in system.

M: But the point is the man was clocked in at 8 o'clock. We have John standing by the time clock, and he swears he saw nothing irregular.

W: Is John reliable?

M: Yes, he is. That's why we chose him for the job.

W: Have you spoken to the man who was late?

M: Not yet. I thought I'd have a word with you first. He's a difficult man, and I think there's been some trouble on the shop floor. I've got a feeling that the trade union representative is behind this. The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

W: Well, what do you want me to do?

M: I was wondering if you'd see Smith, the man who was late, because you are so much better at handling things like this.

W: Oh, alright. I'll see him. I must say I agree with you about there being bad feelings in the workers. I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim. He's always trying to make trouble. Well, I'll get the manager to send Smith up here.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What will happen to the press operator who was late for the work according to the woman?

9. What does the man say about John who stands by the time clock?

10. Why does the man suggest the woman see the worker who was late?

11. What does the woman say about Jack Green?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: Our topic today is about something that foreigners nearly always say when they visit Britain. It's "Why are the British so cold?" And they're talking about the British personality - the famous British "reserve". It means that we aren't very friendly...we aren't very open.

M: So, do you think it's true?

W: It's a difficult one. So many people who visit Britain say it's difficult to make friends with British people. They say we're cold, reserved, unfriendly...

M: I think it's true. Look at Americans or Australians. They speak the same language, but they're much more open. And you see it when you travel, people - I mean strangers - speak to you on the street or on the train. British people seldom speak on the train, or the bus. Not in London, anyway.

W: "Not in London". That's it. Capital cities are full of tourists and are never friendly. People are different in other parts of the country.

M: Not completely. I met a woman once, an Italian. She'd been working in Manchester for two years, and no one - not one of her colleagues - had ever invited her to their home. They were friendly to her at work, but nothing else. She couldn't believe it. She said that would never happen in Italy.

W: You know what they say - "an Englishman's home is his castle". It's really difficult to get inside.

M: Yeah. It's about being private. You go home to your house and your garden and you close the door. It's your place.

W: That's why the British don't like flats. They prefer to live in houses.

M: That's true.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What do foreigners generally think of British people according to the woman?

13. What may British people typically do on a train according to the man?

14. What does the man say about the Italian woman working in Manchester?

15. Why do British people prefer houses to flats?

Passage 1 □□□□

In college, time is scarce, and consequently, very precious. At the same time, expenses in college pile up surprisingly quickly. A part-time job is a good way to balance costs while ensuring there is enough time left over for both academic subjects and after-class activities. If you are a college student looking for a part-time job, the best place to start your job search is right on campus. There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you'll automatically be given hiring priority. Plus, on-campus jobs eliminate commuting time, and could be a great way to connect with academic and professional resources at your university. Check with your school's careers service or employment office for help to find a campus job. Of course, there are opportunities for part-time work off-campus, too. If you spend a little time digging for the right part-time jobs, you'll save yourself time - when you find a job that leaves you with enough time - to get your school work done, too. If you are a college student looking for work but worried you won't have enough time to devote to academic subjects, consider working as a study hall or library monitor. Responsibilities generally include supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained. It's a pretty easy job, but one with lots of downtime which means you'll have plenty of time to catch up on reading, do homework or study for an exam.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about college students applying for on-campus jobs?

17. What can students do to find a campus job according to the speaker?

18. What does the speaker say is a library monitor's responsibility?

Passage 2 □□

Agricultural workers in green tea fields near Mt. Kenya are gathering the tea leaves. It is beautiful to see. The rows of tea bushes are straight. All appears to be well. But the farmers who planted the bushes are worried. Nelson Kibara is one of them. He has been growing tea in the Kerugoya area for 40 years. He says the prices this year have been so low that he has made almost no profit.

He says he must grow different kinds of tea if he is to survive. Mr. Kibara and hundreds of other farmers have been removing some of their tea bushes and planting a new kind of tea developed by the Tea Research Foundation of Kenya. Its leaves are purple and brown. When the tea is boiled, the drink has a purple color. Medical researchers have studied the health benefits of the new tea. They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea. But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop. He says the market for the tea is unstable. And he is often forced to sell his purple tea for the same price as green tea leaves. He says there are not enough buyers willing to pay more for the purple tea.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. Why have tea farmers in Kenya decided to grow purple tea?
20. What do researchers say about purple tea?
21. What does Mr. Kibara find about purple tea?

Passage 3 □□□□□

Today's consumers want beautiful handcrafted objects to wear and to have for their home environment. They prefer something unique and they demand quality. Craftsmen today are meeting this demand. People and homes are showing great change as more and more unique handcrafted items become available. Handicrafts are big business. No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then tries to create at night. He has earned his professional status. He is now a respected member of society. Part of the fun of being a craftsman is meeting other craftsmen. They love to share their ideas and materials and help others find markets for their work. Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices. They help them become aware of design and technique. They help them relate their choice to its intended use. They often involve consumers in trying the craft themselves. When a group of craftsmen expands to include more members, a small craft organization is formed. Such an organization does a lot in training workshops in special media, crafts marketing techniques, crafts fairs and sales, festivals, TV appearances and demonstrations. State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals which draw crowds of tourist consumers. This boosts the local economy considerably because tourists not only buy crafts, but they also use the restaurants and hotels and other services of the area.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about today's consumers?
23. What does the speaker say about good craftsmen in the past?
24. What do craftsmen help consumers do?
25. Why do state art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals?

2016 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) To satisfy the curiosity of tourists.
B) To replace two old stone bridges.
C) To enable tourists to visit Goat Island.
D) To improve utility services in the state.
2. A) Countless tree limbs.
B) A few skeletons.
C) Lots of wrecked boats and ships.
D) Millions of coins on the bottom.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) It suspended diplomatic relations with Libya.
B) It urged tourists to leave Tunisia immediately.
C) It shut down two border crossings with Libya.
D) It launched a fierce attack against Islamic State.
4. A) Advise Tunisian civilians on how to take safety precautions.
B) Track down the organization responsible for the terrorist attack.
C) Train qualified security personnel for the Tunisian government.
D) Devise a monitoring system on the Tunisian border with Libya.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) An environment-friendly battery.
B) An energy-saving mobile phone.
C) A plant-powered mobile phone charger.
D) A device to help plants absorb sunlight.
6. A) While sitting in their school's courtyard.
B) While playing games on their phones.

- C) While solving a mathematical problem.
- D) While doing a chemical experiment.
- 7. A) It increases the applications of mobile phones.
- B) It speeds up the process of photosynthesis.
- C) It improves the reception of mobile phones.
- D) It collects the energy released by plants.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) He visited the workshops in the Grimsby plant.
- B) He called the woman and left her a message.
- C) He used stand-ins as replacements on all lines.
- D) He asked a technician to fix the broken production line.
- 9. A) It is the most modern production line.
- B) It assembles super-intelligent robots.
- C) It has stopped working completely.
- D) It is going to be upgraded soon.
- 10. A) To seek her permission.
- B) To place an order for robots.
- C) To request her to return at once.
- D) To ask for Tom's phone number.
- 11. A) She is on duty.
- B) She is having her day off.
- C) She is on sick leave.
- D) She is abroad on business.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) He saved a baby boy's life.
- B) He wanted to be a superhero.
- C) He prevented a train crash.
- D) He was a witness to an accident.
- 13. A) He has a 9-month-old boy.
- B) He is currently unemployed.

- C) He enjoys the interview.
- D) He commutes by subway.
- 14. A) A rock on the tracks.
- B) A misplaced push chair.
- C) A strong wind.
- D) A speeding car.
- 15. A) She stood motionless in shock.
- B) She cried bitterly.
- C) She called the police at once.
- D) She shouted for help.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) She inherited her family ice-cream business in Billings.
- B) She loved the ice-cream business more than teaching primary school.
- C) She started an ice-cream business to finance her daughter's education.
- D) She wanted to have an ice-cream truck when she was a little girl.
- 17. A) To preserve a tradition.
- B) To amuse her daughter.
- C) To help local education.
- D) To make some extra money.
- 18. A) To raise money for business expansion.
- B) To make her truck attractive to children.
- C) To allow poor kids to have ice-cream too.
- D) To teach kids the value of mutual support.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) The reasons for imposing taxes.
- B) The various services money can buy.
- C) The various burdens on ordinary citizens.
- D) The function of money in the modern world.
- 20. A) Educating and training citizens.
- B) Improving public transportation.
- C) Protecting people's life and property.

D) Building hospitals and public libraries.

21. A) By asking for donations.

B) By selling public lands.

C) By selling government bonds.

D) By exploiting natural resources.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) It is located at the center of the European continent.

B) It relies on tourism as its chief source of revenues.

C) It contains less than a square mile of land.

D) It is surrounded by France on three sides.

23. A) Its beauty is frequently mentioned in American media.

B) Its ruler Prince Rainier married an American actress.

C) It is where many American movies are shot.

D) It is a favorite place Americans like to visit.

24. A) Tobacco.

B) Potatoes.

C) Machinery.

D) Clothing.

25. A) European history.

B) European geography.

C) Small countries in Europe.

D) Tourist attractions in Europe.



News Report 1 □□□□

New York State plans to shut off the thundering waters of Niagara Falls again. At least, the American side of the falls. This "once in a lifetime" event actually may take place twice in some folks' lives. The New York State parks system wants to turn off the falls on the American side sometime in the next two to three years to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges that allow pedestrians, park vehicles and utilities access to Goat Island. The American side of the falls were shut off in 1969 to study the buildup of rock at the base of the falls. When that happened, people came from all over the world to see the falls turned off. People are curious by nature. They want to see what's underneath. In fact, those who first came to have a look did see something. They found millions of coins on the bottom.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. Why does New York State want to turn off Niagara Falls?

2. What did people find when Niagara Falls were shut off in 1969?

News Report 2 □□□□□□□□

The Tunisian government said Monday that 45 people have been killed after gunmen attacked a town near the border with Libya. The Interior and Defense ministries said that the Tunisian government has closed its two border crossings with Libya because of the attack. The Tunisian military has sent reinforcements and helicopters to the area, and authorities have been hunting several attackers who were still at large. The violence came amid increasing international concern about Islamic State extremists in Libya. Officials of the Tunisian government are especially worried after dozens of tourists were killed in the attacks in Tunisia last year. Defense Minister Farhat Horchani said last week that German and American security experts were expected to come to help Tunisia devise a new electronic video supervision system on its border with Libya. Tunisia was targeted last year by three attacks that left 70 people dead and were claimed by Islamic State.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What did the Tunisian government do after the gunmen's attack?
4. What were German and American security experts expected to do in Tunisia?

News Report 3 □□□□□

Three university students in Santiago, Chile, have developed a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones. The three engineering students got the idea for the device while sitting in their school's courtyard. Their invention is a small biological circuit they call E-Kaia. It captures the energy which plants produce during photosynthesis - a process of converting sunlight into energy. A plant uses only a small part of the energy produced by that process. The rest goes into the soil. E-Kaia collects that energy. The device plugs into the ground and then into a mobile phone. The E-Kaia solved two problems for the engineering students. They needed an idea for a class project. They also needed an outlet to plug in their phones. One of the student inventors, Camilla Rupcich, says the device changes the energy released from the plant into low-level power to charge phones. The E-Kaia is able to fully recharge a mobile phone in less than two hours.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What did the three university students invent?
6. When did they get the idea for the invention?
7. What does the speaker say about the invention?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□

M: Good morning. What can I do for you?

W: Good morning. Could I talk to Jeffery Harding please?

M: Speaking.

W: Hello, Jeff. It's Helen. I got your message on the answering machine.

What's the problem?

M: Oh, Helen. Well, it's the Grimsby plant again, I'm afraid. The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong. And the line is at a standstill.

W: Can't you replace them with the stand-ins?

M: I'm afraid not. The stand-ins are already in use on Line 6. And the ones from Line 6 are being serviced.

W: When did this happen, Jeff?

M: Well, they've been making a low continuous sound for a day or two. But they finally went dead at 2:30 this afternoon.

W: I see. What did you do? Have you tried the whole plant?

M: Not yet, Helen. I thought I'd better get your OK first.

W: OK. Get on the phone to Tom, and try to get their stand-ins over tonight. We have to be back at full capacity tomorrow morning. Is it a major job to repair our robots?

M: About a week. That's what the maintenance engineer says.

W: Right. Well, if you can get the ones from Tom, please ask Tom to inform Sheffield that he may need their stand-ins in case of emergency during the next week.

M: OK. Thank you very much, Helen.

W: You are most welcome.

M: Sorry to spoil your day off.

W: It doesn't matter.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What did the man do before the telephone conversation?

9. What does the man say about line 3 in the Grimsby plant?

10. What is the man's purpose in calling the woman?

11. Where is the woman at the time of the conversation?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: This is Kerry Burke from New York Daily News. I'm speaking to Delroy Simmonds, an unemployed Brooklyn man who missed a job interview Tuesday for the best of reasons: He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy who was blown into the path of an oncoming subway train by a high wind.

M: Everybody is making me out to be some sort of superhero. I'm just an ordinary person, and a father of two. Anybody in that situation would have done what I did.

W: You were going to an interview when the incident occurred, right?

M: Yes, I was on my way to apply for a maintenance position. I've been looking for a job for a year and more. I'm looking for something to support my family.

W: Tell us what happened at the station.

M: There was a strong wind. It had to be 30 to 40 miles an hour. There was a woman with four kids. One was in a pushchair. The wind blew the baby onto the tracks.

W: Witnesses said people were looking on in horror as the child's mother,

identified by sources as Maria Zamara, stood frozen in shock. In the distance, people could see the train rounding a bend, headed into the station. I guess you were not aware of any of these, right?

M: No. I just jumped down and grabbed the baby. The train was coming around the corner as I lifted the baby from the tracks. I really wasn't thinking.

W: What an amazing story. Thank you very much.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What did Kerry Burke from New York Daily News say about the man?

13. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

14. What caused the incident?

15. How did the mother react when the incident occurred?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

There's one sound that gets a big reaction from kids on a hot day, the sound of an ice-cream truck. Maria McCartney has been in the mobile ice-cream business since 2005. "When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday," McCartney said. During the hot days of summer, Maria and her daughter drive an ice-cream truck through neighborhoods and parks in Billings. It's not about making money for this former elementary school teacher. Rather, she wants to preserve the tradition of the neighborhood ice-cream truck. "Truly my favorite part is to see the kids jumping up and down and they just get so excited. It's great to build a memory for them too. There's not a lot of these ice-cream trucks around anymore. The parents come out barefoot and screaming, ready to buy ice-cream; they remember when they were kids and they saw a truck," she said. While the treats may be ice cold, Maria has a warm heart for little faces. Her truck features a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream. "When there are three kids and only two of them have money, I always make sure the third one gets something because I can't drive away and have that third one not have something," she said.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about Maria McCartney?

17. Why does Maria go into the mobile ice-cream business?

18. Why does Maria put a donation bucket in her truck?

Passage 2 □

We know we have to pay for what we get. If we buy food, we have to pay for it. If a doctor treats us, we know there will be a bill to pay. These are private bills. But there are also public bills to be paid. They are paid by the government. In turn we get the needed services. We pay for these services through taxes. What would happen if everyone stopped paying taxes? The water supply would stop; the streets might not be cleaned; schools would be closed. We would not want to live in such a city. The chief duty of every

government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of government expenses are used for this purpose. The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens. Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries. Also, a large amount of public funds is spent on roads. Most of the needed funds is raised by taxes. The law orders us to pay taxes. We have no choice in the matter. Years ago the government made money by selling public lands. But most of the best public lands have now been sold. There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal and other natural resources. They could be sold, but we want to save them for future years. So, we all must pay our share for the services that make our lives comfortable.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
20. What is most of the government money used for?
21. How did the government raise money to pay public bills in the past?

Passage 3 □□□□□

Did you know that, besides larger places like France and Germany, Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries? One of these countries contains less than a square mile of land. Another is surrounded on all sides by Italy. Yet each is an independent land, with its own government, trade, and customs. One of the best known of these small countries is Monaco. It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea and surrounded by France on three sides. Monaco became familiar to Americans when its ruler, Prince Rainier, married the American actress Grace Kelly. Rainier's family has ruled Monaco almost continuously since 1297. The land has been independent for over three hundred years. Andorra, with an area of some 200 square miles, is considerably larger than Monaco. This country is located in the Pyrenees Mountains, with France on one side and Spain on the other. Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys. One of the products it exports is clothing. Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations. Within the Alps in Central Europe is Liechtenstein, a tiny country of about 30,000 people who speak mostly German. Liechtenstein uses the same money as its neighbor Switzerland, but it has been an independent country since the 1860s. Taxes are low, so many businesses have their headquarters here. The country makes and exports a lot of machinery. Other small, independent states in Europe are San Marino and Luxembourg. Each of these has unique qualities as well.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about Monaco?
23. Why did Monaco become familiar to Americans according to the speaker?
24. What is one of the products Andorra exports?
25. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) The man in the car was absent-minded.
B) The test driver made a wrong judgement.
C) The self-driving system was faulty.
D) The car was moving at a fast speed.
2. A) They have done better than conventional cars.
B) They have caused several severe crashes.
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D) They have generally done quite well.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) He works at a national park.
B) He is a queen bee specialist.
C) He removed the bees from the boot.
D) He drove the bees away from his car.
4. A) They were looking after the queen.
B) They were making a lot of noise.
C) They were looking for a new box to live in.
D) They were dancing in a unique way.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) The discovery of a new species of snake.
B) The second trip to a small remote island.
C) The finding of two new species of frog.
D) The latest test on rare animal species.
6. A) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip.
B) He discovered a rare frog on a desert.

- C) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep.
 - D) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident.
7. A) From its genes.
- B) From its length.
- C) From its origin.
- D) From its colour.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) The security check takes time.
- B) He has to check a lot of luggage.
- C) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours.
- D) The airport is a long way from the hotel.
9. A) In cash.
- B) By credit card.
- C) With a traveler's check.
- D) With his smart phone.
10. A) Give him a receipt.
- B) Confirm his flight.
- C) Look after his luggage.
- D) Find a porter for him.
11. A) Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel.
- B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes.
- C) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle.
- D) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) He is the only boy in his family.
- B) He becomes tearful in wind.
- C) He has stopped making terrible faces.
- D) He is his teacher's favorite student.
13. A) Tell him to play in her backyard.
- B) Do something funny to amuse him.

- C) Give him some cherry stones to play with.
- D) Warn him of danger by making up a story.
- 14. A) They could break people's legs.
- B) They could sometimes terrify adults.
- C) They could fly against a strong wind.
- D) They could knock people unconscious.
- 15. A) One would get a spot on their tongues if they told a lie deliberately.
- B) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair.
- C) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down.
- D) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) Everything seemed to be changing.
- B) People were formal and disciplined.
- C) People were excited to go travelling overseas.
- D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.
- 17. A) Watching TV at home.
- B) Meeting people.
- C) Drinking coffee.
- D) Trying new foods.
- 18. A) He was interested in stylish dresses.
- B) He was able to take a lot of money.
- C) He was a student in the 1960s.
- D) He was a man full of imagination.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) They avoid looking at them.
- B) They run away immediately.
- C) They show anger on their faces.
- D) They make threatening sounds.
- 20. A) It turns to its owner for help.
- B) It turns away to avoid conflict.
- C) It looks away and gets angry too.

- D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.
21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.
 B) By focusing on a particular body movement.
 C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
 D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.
 B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
 C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.
 D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.
23. A) They have their weight reduced to minimum.
 B) They consume the energy stored before the long sleep.
 C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.
 D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.
24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.
 B) By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.
 C) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.
 D) By storing enough food beforehand.
25. A) To stay safe.
 B) To save energy.
 C) To keep company.
 D) To protect the young.



News Report 1 □□□□□□□□

One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th the self-driving car, travelling at 2mph (3km/h), pulled out in front of a public bus going 15mph (24km/h). The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said: "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash." That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that." The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?
2. How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

News Report 2 □□□□□□□□

Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot. Tom Moses who works at a nearby national park, noticed a "brown patch" on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer, he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said: "I have never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movements. It was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid." Moses called two local bees specialists who helped removed the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times. He said, "My stings are a bit painful but I am pleased that all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after."

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What do we learn about Tom Moses?
4. What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

News Report 3 □□□□

A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving on to the head of the team leader as he slept. The snake has been named silver boa because it is metallic colored and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds, from Harvard University, the scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson from the Museum of Natural History said: "Worldwide new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer."

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What is the news report mainly about?
6. What do we learn about the scientific team leader?
7. How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. My flight leaves in less than 2 hours. So, could you tell me, what's the

quickest way to get there?

W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

M: That sounds great, but will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes. And it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

W: Of course, sir.

M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

W: Let's see. It comes to \$37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

M: I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt, so I can charge it to my company.

W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, I can leave your bags with the porter. And he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

W: Would you like to leave a comment on our web page when you have time?

M: Sure. I had a really good stay here, and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

9. How is the man going to pay his bill?

10. What did the man ask the woman to do?

11. What favor does the woman ask of the man?

Conversation 2 □□□□

M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

W: And he believed her?

M: Yeah, he's only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherrystone, a tree would grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake...

W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg when they blow off the wing.

M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

W: No, they are not that strong. But there's another one even more terrifying. That is, if you put a post stamp on upside down, you will go to prison.

M: No, never heard of that. But my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say, you will get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here's one more. We went on a camping trip once in Italy, and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned

you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man say about Ben?
13. What did aunt Marry used to do when the man was a child?
14. What does the woman believe swans could do?
15. What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?

Passage 1 □□ 1960 □□

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived - the 1960s. I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater, all that was every exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out, all the time! I don't really remember working - of course, I was a student - or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating! It was the first time, ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean, girls went around in really short skirts, and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter. And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?
17. What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?
18. What do we learn about the speaker?

Passage 2 □□□□

Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners - they look away. New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans. To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements. Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. When

dogs looked at expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze. Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanny Sompy. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans. The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?
20. What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?
21. How does a dog sense people's feelings?

Passage 3 □□□□□□

Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around, and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. Some animals, such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops, and their heart beat slows down. To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep. Other animals adapt. For example, by staying active in winter. It is often hard for them to find food. So some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter, and hide it. When winter comes, they return to their hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm. Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world, all the way to the distant south. Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about animals in winter?
23. What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?
24. How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?
25. Why do some birds fly in groups when migrating, according to the speaker?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.
B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.
C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.
D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.
2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.
B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.
C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.
D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.
B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.
C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.
D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.
4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.
B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.
C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.
D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.
B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.
C) It disappeared between two large islands.
D) It turned over because of strong winds.
6. A) 13.
B) 25.

- C) 30.
- D) 32.
- 7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort.
- B) He is being investigated by the police.
- C) He was drowned with the passengers.
- D) He is among those people missing.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) At a shopping centre.
- B) At a community college.
- C) At an accountancy firm.
- D) At an IT company.
- 9. A) Helping out with data input.
- B) Arranging interviews.
- C) Sorting application forms.
- D) Making phone calls.
- 10. A) He enjoys using computers.
- B) He needs the money badly.
- C) He wants to work in the city centre.
- D) He has relevant working experience.
- 11. A) Purchase some business suits.
- B) Learn some computer language.
- C) Improve his programming skills.
- D) Review some accountancy terms.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) They are keen on high technology.
- B) They are poor at technology skills.
- C) They often listen to National Public Radio.
- D) They feel superior in science and technology.
- 13. A) Japanese.
- B) Germans.

- C) Poles.
- D) Americans.
- 14. A) Emailing.
- B) Texting.
- C) Science.
- D) Literacy.
- 15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform.
- B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking.
- C) It has much room for improvement.
- D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) They have small roots.
- B) They grow white flowers.
- C) They taste like apples.
- D) They come from Central Africa.
- 17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.
- B) They became popular on the world market.
- C) They became an important food for humans.
- D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.
- 18. A) They were found quite nutritious.
- B) There were serious food shortages.
- C) People discovered their medicinal value.
- D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.
- B) She could call up her family whenever she liked.
- C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.
- D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.
- 20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.
- B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.
- C) She felt quite popular among them.

- D) She felt she was a teenager again.
21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) They have strong muscles.
B) They live a longer life than horses.
C) They eat much less in winter.
D) They can work longer than donkeys.
23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king.
B) It was bought by George Washington.
C) It was brought over from Spain.
D) It was donated by a U.S. Ambassador.
24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.
C) They showed and traded animals in the market.
D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.
25. A) The wider use of horses.
B) The arrival of tractors.
C) A shrinking animal trade.
D) A growing donkey population.



News Report 1 □□□□

Automakers and tech companies are working hard to offer the first true self-driving car, but 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle. Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking, the next time they buy a new car. The attitudes are published in a new AAA (Triple A) survey of 1,800 drivers. Advocates of self-driving cars argue they would be safer than cars driven by humans because they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired. But those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills. Many feel the technology is too new and unproven. John Nielsen, AAA's managing director of automotive engineering and repair, said tests suggest drivers may be overestimating their own abilities. He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking. He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What is the finding of the AAA survey?
2. What does John Nielsen say about self-driving cars?

News Report 2 □□□□□□

One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska. Ali Zirkle was the first to report an attack. A snowmobile driver had repeatedly attempted to harm her and her team, and one of Zirkle's dogs had received a non-life-threatening injury. Zirkle reported the attack when she arrived in Nulato, Alaska, in the early hours of the morning. Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack. His team was hit by a snowmobile driver, injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog. Reporter Zacharia Hughes says that neither King nor Zirkle was injured. Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line. Alaska State Troopers released a statement saying they've arrested Arnold Demosky. He faces a trial on several charges.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What is the news report mainly about?
4. What do we learn about Jeff King?

News Report 3 □□□□□

A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, officials said. The boat was carrying 32 people - 25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans. The 13 dead were all Costa Rican, the foreign ministry said. The boat, traveling between Nicaragua's Big Com Island and Little Com Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island. Some passengers remain missing, the Costa Rican foreign ministry said, but did not specify how many. A local radio said an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Bandon. Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway. Bandon, the boat's owner, has been arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, the state-run news agency said. Both he and a crew member, are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What happened to the tour boat sailing off the Nicaraguan coast?
6. How many people was the boat carrying?
7. What do we know about the owner of the boat?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□

M: Hi, Susan! You're looking very smart today.

W: I always look smart, James. Actually I'm on my way to a job interview.

M: What job? Oh, you mean for the summer holidays?

W: Yeah, there is only two weeks to go. I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city center. You know the one.

M: That's fantastic!

W: The work is just helping out with the data input, you know, but the pay isn't too bad. It might suit you too. I know they have released two temporary positions available. And I don't think they have anyone else yet.

M: Um, if they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too. I really need the money and the experience will look good on my resume. Maybe we'll be working together, the dream team.

W: OK, we'll do. If the boss likes me, I'll mention it. It will be good to have someone around who I know. I'll phone you afterwards. But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.

M: Thanks, Susan. That's great! Listen, do you want a lift to the city? I have my dad's car today and nothing else to do this morning.

W: Sure. Thanks, James.

M: Let's go then. The car is over there.

W: By the way, how is your knowledge of accountancy? The interviewer may ask you about it.

M: No problem. I think I can survive. I might just have to review a few accountancy terms. Maybe you can give me a practicing interview first.

W: Of course. Let's go then. Don't want to be late!

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

8. Where will Susan probably get a job?
9. What will Susan's future job involve?
10. Why does James want the job in that company?
11. What does James say he will have to do to prepare for the interview?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: There is new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math. And when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are last compared to other developed countries. Here is Gabriele Emanuel of National Public Radio.

M: Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills, using email, naming a file on the computer, using the link on a webpage or just texting someone.

W: No country scored below the U.S.?

M: Only one country, Poland performed as poorly as we did. Who came out the first? Japan did the best and then Finland. If you look at data about reading and math, you'll notice something interesting. Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. In literacy, they were actually doing better than the peers in any other countries.

W: So that's a bit of good news!

M: But when you look at Americans who have a high school diploma, they look a lot like other countries' high school dropouts. We have a lot of work to do. That's especially true when it comes to math. You go to the store and there is a sale. Buy one, get the second one, half off. You decide to buy two, how much do you pay?

W: You mean high school graduates cannot do this task in general?

M: You are right. What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

W: Right. And schools, employers, in fact, we all need to do something about it. Thank you, Gabriel.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man say about Americans?

13. Who performed the best in technology skills according to the man?

14. In what aspect did American college students perform well?

15. What do we learn from the conversation about American high school education?

Passage 1 □□□□□

Wild carrots probably evolved with the other flowering plants, about 360 million years ago. Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia. That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much. With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so we have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat. Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine, on the theory that foods that taste bad must be good for you. Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia, managed to develop a new kind of carrot - a purple carrot that attracted more interest from international traders. Then in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today, but people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves. In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine, but they also ate carrots boiled in soup. The red color was popular for Chinese New Year celebrations. But carrots got their biggest boost during the two World Wars when food shortages force people to eat them and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were. Today, cooler countries grow most of the world's carrots. Machines do most of the planting and picking. And carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What do we learn from the talk about wild carrots?

17. What does the speaker say about carrots in the late 1500s?

18. Why did people turn to carrots for food during the two world wars?

Passage 2 □□□□

Catherine loved Facebook. With Facebook she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were. She could see their photos and read their status updates. With Facebook she could keep her relatives up to date on what she was doing. Another thing Catherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family. Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were in church. Facebook was so convenient. When Catherine joined Facebook, some of her classmates at high school started to add her as a friend. At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies and traveling. Soon, however, Catherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was. She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook. It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates. Catherine started to think. She looked at the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook and realized some of them were not really friends at all.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What was one particular convenience Catherine loved about Facebook?
20. How did Catherine feel when her classmates added her as a Facebook friend?
21. What made Catherine feel bad about herself later on?

Passage 3 □□□□□

Do you know where a mule comes from? It is the child of a donkey and a horse. Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys. George Washington was the first person in the United States to own mules. He had heard that mules made good farm animals and he contacted the US ambassador in Spain to ask about them. In 1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift. That male donkey became the father of the mule industry in the US. Every April, Maury County holds a Mule Day celebration. Held in Columbia, Tennessee, Mule Day had its beginning as "Breeder's Day" in the 1840s. Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade. This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals. Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand. A parade was added to Mule Day in 1934 to attract more people. Over the years other activities have been added and today more than 200,000 people show up each year to watch and participate. If you visit the Mule Day celebrations, you might see mule-driving contests, square dances, horse shows, or even tree-cutting competitions.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about mules?
23. What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U.S. mule industry?
24. What did farmers usually do on Mule Day in the 1840s?
25. What made mules less in demand in America?

2017 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) Her grandfather.
B) Her grandmother.
C) Her friend Erika.
D) Her little brother.
2. A) By taking pictures for passers-by.
B) By selling lemonade and pictures.
C) By working part time at a hospital.
D) By asking for help on social media.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) Testing the efficiency of the new solar panel.
B) Providing clean energy to five million people.
C) Generating electric power for passing vehicles.
D) Finding cheaper ways of highway construction.
4. A) They are made from cheap materials.
B) They are only about half an inch thick.
C) They can be laid right on top of existing highways.
D) They can stand the wear and tear of natural elements.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) The lack of clues about the species.
B) Inadequate funding for research.
C) Endless fighting in the region.
D) The hazards from the desert.
6. A) To observe the wildlife in the two national parks.
B) To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia.

- C) To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance.
 - D) To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".
7. A) Lions' tracks.
- B) Lions' walking.
 - C) Some camping facilities.
 - D) Traps set by local hunters.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) A special gift from the man.
- B) Her wedding anniversary.
 - C) A call from her dad.
 - D) Her 'lucky birthday'.
9. A) Threw her a surprise party.
- B) Took her on a trip overseas.
 - C) Bought her a good necklace.
 - D) Gave her a big model plane.
10. A) What her husband and the man are up to.
- B) What has been troubling her husband.
 - C) The trip her husband has planned.
 - D) The gift her husband has bought.
11. A) He wants to find out about the couple's holiday plan.
- B) He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.
 - C) He will tell the women the secret if her husband agrees.
 - D) He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) They take the rival's attitude into account.
- B) They know when to adopt a tough attitude.
 - C) They see the importance of making compromises.
 - D) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.
13. A) They know when to stop.
- B) They know how to adapt.

- C) They know when to make compromises.
- D) They know how to control their emotion.
- 14. A) They are patient.
- B) They learn quickly.
- C) They are good at expression.
- D) They uphold their principles.
- 15. A) Clarify items of negotiation.
- B) Make clear one's intentions.
- C) Get to know the other side.
- D) Formulate one's strategy.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) How space research benefits people on Earth.
- B) When the International Space Station was built.
- C) How many space shuttle missions there will be.
- D) When America's earliest space program started.
- 17. A) They tried to make best use of the latest technology.
- B) They tried to meet astronauts' specific requirements.
- C) They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.
- D) They accurately calculated the speed of the orbiting shuttles.
- 18. A) They are expensive to make.
- B) They are extremely accurate.
- C) They were first made in space.
- D) They were invented in the 1970s.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Everything was natural and genuine then.
- B) People had plenty of land to cultivate then.
- C) It marked the beginning of something new.
- D) It was when her ancestors came to America.
- 20. A) They were known to be creative.
- B) They enjoyed living a life of ease.
- C) They had all kinds of entertainment.

- D) They believed in working for goals.
21. A) Chatting with her ancestors.
B) Doing needlework by the fire.
C) Furnishing her country house.
D) Polishing all the silver work.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Sit down and try to calm yourself.
B) Call your family or friends for help.
C) Use a map to identify your location.
D) Try to follow your footprints back.
23. A) You may end up entering a wonderland.
B) You may get drowned in a sudden flood.
C) You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.
D) You may find a way out without your knowing it.
24. A) Walk uphill.
B) Look for food.
C) Start a fire.
D) Wait patiently.
25. A) Check the local weather.
B) Find a map and a compass.
C) Prepare enough food and drink.
D) Inform somebody of your plan.



News Report 1 □□□□□□

A 9-year-old girl in New Mexico has raised more than \$500 for her little brother who needs heart surgery in Houston, Texas this July. Addison Witulsky's grandmother Kim Allred, said Addison probably overheard a conversation between family members talking about the funds needed to get her little brother to treatment. "I guess she overheard her grandfather and me talking about how we're worried about how we're going to get to Houston, for my grandson's heart surgery," said Allred. She decided to go outside and have a lemonade stand and make some drawings and pictures and sell them. That's when Addison and her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each. Before Allred knew it, New Mexico State Police Officers were among the many stopping by helping them reach a total of \$568. The family turned to social media expressing their gratitude saying, "From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to deeply thank each and every person that stopped by"!

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. Who did Addison raise the money for?
2. How did Addison raise the money?

News Report 2 □□□□

Last week, France announced that the country will pave 621 miles of road with solar panels over the next five years with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people. Called "the Wattway", the roads will be built through joint efforts with the French road building company Colas and the National Institute of Solar Energy. The company spent the last five years developing solar panels that are only about a quarter of inch thick and are strong enough to stand up to heavy highway traffic without breaking or making the roads more slippery. The panels are also designed so that they can be installed directly on top of the existing roadways, making them relatively cheap and easy to install. France isn't the first country to kick around the idea of paving its roads with solar panels. In November 2015, the Netherlands completed a 229-foot-long bike path paved with solar panels as a test for future projects. However, this is the first time a panel has been designed to be laid directly on top of existing roads and the first project to install the panels on public highways.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What was France's purpose of constructing the Wattway?
4. What is special about the solar panels used in the Wattway?

News Report 3 □□□□□□□□

Lions have disappeared from much of Africa, but for the past few years scientists have wondered if the big cats were hanging on in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia. Continuous fighting in the region has made surveys difficult. But scientists released a report Monday documenting, with hard evidence, the discovery of "lost lions". A team with Oxford University's Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, supported by a charity organization, spent two nights in November camping in a national park in northwest Ethiopia, on the Ethiopia-Sudan border. The researchers set out six camera traps, capturing images of lions, and they identified lion tracks. The scientists concluded that lions are also likely to live in a neighboring national park across the border in Sudan. The International Union for Conservation of Nature had previously considered the area a "possible range" for the species, and local people had reported seeing lions in the area, but no one presented convincing evidence.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What has made it difficult to survey lions in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia?
6. What was the main purpose of the research?
7. What did the researchers find in the National Park?

Conversation 1 □□□□

M: I bet you're looking forward to the end of this month, are you?

W: Yes, I am. How did you know?

M: David told me you had a special birthday coming up.

W: Oh, yes. That's right. This year would be my golden birthday.

M: What does that mean? I've never heard of a golden birthday.

W: I've actually just learnt this concept myself. Fortunately, just in time to celebrate. A golden or lucky birthday is when one turns the age of their birth date. So, for example, my sister's birthday is December 9th and her golden birthday would have been the year she turns 9 years old. Come to think of it, my parents did throw her a surprise party that year.

M: Interesting. Too bad I missed mine. My golden birthday would've been four years ago. I assume you got big plans then.

W: Actually yes. My husband is planning a surprise holiday for the two of us next week. I have no idea what he's got in mind, but I'm excited to find out. Has he mentioned anything to you?

M: He might have.

W: Anything you'd like to share? I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned on where we're going.

M: You know nothing at all?

W: Not a clue. Hard to imagine, isn't it! Though I must say, I think he's been even more fun keeping the secret from me in the past few weeks.

M: I'm sure both of you will have a fantastic time. Happy golden birthday! I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

8. What is the woman looking forward to?

9. What did the woman's parents do on her sister's lucky birthday?

10. What is the woman eager to find out about?

11. What does the man say at the end of the conversation?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: Mr. Green, what do you think makes a successful negotiator?

M: Well, it does hard to define, but I think successful negotiators have several things in common. They are always polite and rational people. They are firm, but flexible. They can recognize power and know how to use it. They are sensitive to the dynamics of the negotiation, the way it rises and falls, and how it may change direction. They project the image of confidence, and perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop.

W: And what about an unsuccessful negotiator?

M: Well, this probably all of us when we start out. We are probably immature and over-trusting, too emotional or aggressive. We are unsure of ourselves and want to be liked by everyone. Good negotiators learn fast. Poor negotiators remain like that and go on losing negotiations.

W: In your opinion, can the skills of negotiation be taught?

M: Well, you can teach someone how to prepare for negotiation. There perhaps six stages in every negotiation, get to know the other side, state your goals, start the process, clarify areas of disagreement or conflict, reassess your position, making acceptable compromise, and finally reach some agreements in principle. These stages can be studied, and strategies to be used in each can be planned beforehand. But I think the really successful negotiator is probably born with the sixth sense about responding appropriately to the situation at hand.

W: The artistic sense you've just described?

M: Yes, that's right.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What's the man say about good negotiators?
13. What does the man say maybe the most important thing to a successful negotiator?
14. How is a good negotiator different from a poor one?
15. What's the first stage of a negotiation according to the man?

Passage 1 □□□□□□

Some people wonder why countries spend millions of dollars on space projects. They want to know how space research helps people on earth. Actually, space technology helps people on earth every day. This is called "spin-off technology". Spin-off technology is space technology that is now used on earth. In early space programs, such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s, and in the Space Shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space. We now use some of these objects every day. For example, we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year. We purify the water we drink with the water filter designed for the astronauts' use in space. The cordless, hand-held tools we use in our homes, such as vacuum cleaners, flashlights, drills came from the technology of these early space programs. On cold winter days, we can stay warm with battery-operated gloves and socks, and especially made coats and jackets. All of these clothes are similar to the spacesuit designs that kept astronauts comfortable in the temperatures of the moon, and are spin-offs from space technology. These products are only a few examples of the many ways space technology helps us in our everyday lives. No one knows how new spin-off technology from the International Space Station will help us in the future.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What do some people want to know about space exploration?
17. What did scientist do for the space shuttle missions?
18. What does the speaker say about the Quartz Crystal clocks and watches?

Passage 2 □□□□□□

Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century and perhaps in colonial America in Yankee, New England, where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something. By the 18th century, there was a feeling of community that had grown. My ancestor was a preacher traveling around the countryside. People lived in small communities. There were fisherman and farmers who provided fresh food that tasted and looked like food, unlike that in today's supermarkets, and there were small towns and New York wasn't that far away. I'm deeply attached to the Puritan tradition, not in a religious sense. But they believed in working for something, working for goals. And I like that. They worked hard at whatever they did, but they had a sense of achievement. They believed in goodness, in community, and helping one another. I love the colonial fabrics all the silver works, the furnishings, the combination of elegance and simplicity. I love it. The printing, the books, I'm very attached to all that kind of thing that may not all be very entertaining in the modern sense of the world. But I would have enjoyed spending my evenings in that environment, discussing new ideas, building a new world, and I can see myself sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needle work.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. Why does the speaker say she would like to go back and live in the 18th century America?
20. What does the speaker say about the Puritans?
21. What would the speaker like doing if she could go back to the past?

Passage 3 □□□□□□

If you are lost in the woods, a little knowledge can turn what some people called a hardship into an enjoyable stay away from the troubles of modern society. When you think you're lost, sit down on the log or a rock, or lean against the tree, and recite something that you have memorized, to bring your mind to a point where it is under control. Don't run blindly. If you must move, don't follow stream unless you know it, and in that case, you're not lost. Streams, normally flow through wetland before they reach a lake or river. Though there are more eatable plants, there may also be wild animals, poisonous snakes, and other hazards. Many experts feel that it is the wisest to walk uphill. At the top of most hills and mountains are trails living back to civilizations. If there are no trails, you're much easier to be seen on top of the hill. And you may even spot a highway or a railroad from this point. Nowadays, the first way someone will search for you is by air. In a wetland or in dense growth, you are very hard to spot. Anytime you go into to the woods, somebody should know where you're going, and when you are expected to return. Also, when someone comes looking, you should be able to signal to them.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker advise you to do first if you are lost in the woods?

23. What will happen if you follow an unknown stream in the woods?
24. What do many experts think is the wisest thing to do if you're lost in the woods?
25. What should you do before you go into the woods?

2017 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) It tries entertain its audience.
B) It tries to look into the distance.
C) It wants to catch people's attention.
D) It has got one of its limbs injured.
2. A) It was spotted by animal protection officials.
B) It was filmed by a local television reporter.
C) Its videos were posted on social media.
D) Its picture won a photography prize.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) The distance travelled.
B) The incidence of road accidents.
C) The spending on gas.
D) The number of people travelling.
4. A) Fewer people are commuting.
B) Gas consumption is soaring.
C) Job growth is slowing down.
D) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) He told a stranger the sad story about himself.
B) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.
C) He went up to a stranger and pulled at his sleeves.
D) He washed a stranger's car in return for some food.
6. A) He ordered a lot of food for his family.
B) He gave him a job at his own company.

- C) He raised a large sum of money for him.
- D) He offered him a scholarship for college.
- 7. A) He works hard to support his family.
- B) He is an excellent student at school.
- C) He is very good at making up stories.
- D) He has been disabled since boyhood.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) Attended an economics lecture.
- B) Taken a walk on Charles Street.
- C) Had a drink at Queen Victoria.
- D) Had dinner at a new restaurant.
- 9. A) Treat a college friend to dinner.
- B) Make preparations for a seminar.
- C) Attend his brothers birthday party.
- D) Visit some of his high school friends.
- 10. A) Gather statistics for his lecture.
- B) Throw a surprise birthday party.
- C) Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend.
- D) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.
- 11. A) By car.
- B) By train.
- C) By taxi.
- D) By bus.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) Taking a vacation abroad.
- B) Reviewing for his last exam.
- C) Saving enough money for a rainy day.
- D) Finding a better way to earn money.
- 13. A) Preparing for his final exams.
- B) Negotiating with his boss for a raise.

- C) Working part time as a waiter.
- D) Helping the woman with her courses.
- 14. A) Finish her term paper.
- B) Save enough money.
- C) Learn a little bit of Spanish.
- D) Ask her parent's permission.
- 15. A) He has rich sailing experience.
- B) He speaks Spanish fluently.
- C) He is also eager to go to Spain.
- D) He is easy to get along with.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) She went to the same university as her mother.
- B) She worked as a nurse in the First World War.
- C) She won the Nobel Prize two times.
- D) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.
- 17. A) She fought bravely in a series of military operations.
- B) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.
- C) She helped to set up several military hospitals.
- D) She made donations to save wounded soldiers.
- 18. A) Both died of blood cancer.
- B) Both fought in World War I.
- C) Both won military medals.
- D) Both married their assistants.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) They were the first settlers in Europe.
- B) They were the conquerors of Norway.
- C) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.
- D) They settled on a small island north of England.
- 20. A) It was some five hundred miles west of Norway.
- B) It was covered with green most time of the year.
- C) It was the Vikings' most important discovery.

D) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.

21. A) The Vikings' ocean explorations.

B) The making of European nations.

C) The Vikings' everyday life.

D) The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Work hard for a better life.

B) Make mistakes now and then.

C) Dream about the future.

D) Save against a rainy day.

23. A) Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life.

B) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.

C) Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage.

D) Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.

24. A) Criminal law.

B) City planning.

C) Oriental architecture.

D) International business.

25. A) Dream and make plans.

B) Take things easy in life.

C) Be content with what you have.

D) Enjoy whatever you are doing.



News Report 1 □□□□

A New Jersey black bear that walks upright on its two back legs and has become a social media darling has reemerged and has been captured on video month after its last sighting. The bear named Pedals was spotted in a town of Oak Ridge, in a video posted to Facebook featuring the bear it appeared to be in relatively good health and was moving quickly. "Pedals apparently has an injured leg or paw that doesn't allow it to walk comfortably on all fours", according to experts. Laurence Hajna spokesman of the state for the state Department Environmental Protection said, "Officials expect the bear to make it through next winter." The bear first gained fame after was spotted the wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and showed on national television. Last year, supporters pushed for Pedals to be moved to a shelter. But New Jersey officials have said they won't allow the bear to be captured and transferred to the facility. "The bear would do better in its natural habitat and the agency would

step in if its condition deteriorated," they said.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What's the probable reason the bear walks upright on its back legs?
2. How is the bear first known for the public?

News Report 2 □□□□□□

It is not your imagination. Traffic in the US is actually getting worse. Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record. The U.S. Department of Transportation says Americans drove nearly 3,150 billion miles last year. That's about the same distance as 337 round trips from Earth to Pluto. The previous record was 3,003 billion miles in 2007 before the economic recession and high gas prices. The traffic increase comes at the same time as gas crisis drop significantly, the current average gas price in U.S. is \$1.71 per gallon. A year ago, it was \$2.31 per gallon, it was often much higher in recent years. A transportation expert told the reporter that job growth likely plays a part as well, along with some people driving longer distances to and from work. And so all this means more traffic jams on the road. The Texas A&M Travel Institute found rush-hour travelers spent extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays. Now that is depressing.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What new record did the American driver set last year?
4. What is depressing according to the speaker?

News Report 3 □□□□□□

A 16-year-old asked a stranger at a grocery store to buy him and his mother some food in exchange for carrying the man's groceries to his car. What happened next will pull at your heartstrings. A wonderful bond formed between the two, and within a couple of weeks, the stranger named White helped raise \$190,000 on a website to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother. "When Chauncy approached me, it just pulled at my heart," White said, "Here comes Chauncy, just trying to get food for him and his mom off the grace of other people". "When I looked at him and saw what he was doing and what he was asking for, I said he was my hero". "Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources," White explained on the crowdfunding site. "He wants to work and help his mother financially". "It's so rare that we get an opportunity to affect so much change on one life," White wrote. "I cannot thank you enough for caring about Chauncy. This is his big chance, and you're making it possible".

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What did the teenager Chauncy do at the grocery store to get some food?
6. What did the stranger do for Chauncy?
7. What do we learn about Chauncy?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

M: That was my last week economic lecture of the week. And here is the weekend again.

W: What are you up to tonight? I was just wondering if we could try out the new restaurant on Charles Street, then go on to Queen Victoria for a drink.

M: Sorry, I'm heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday.

W: Oh, that's great.

M: All of my relatives are gonna be there, as well as my brother's horrible friends, of course. Listen, why won't you come along? Mom would be absolutely delighted to see you again. She's always asking after you.

W: Yes, I'd love to see her too.

M: So, please, do come. It will be great. And besides, with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally.

W: That sounds tempting, but I won't be ready till 5:00, as I've got my statistics seminar now. What time are you heading off?

M: Well, I was going to leave right away. However, I can hang around for you if you like. It just means that I'll need to change my ticket.

W: But would that be too much trouble for you?

M: No, not at all. I'll go to the station first, and see if I can get tickets for us on the 6:30 train. Then, you can join me there. I'll text you when it's done.

W: Brilliant. Are you absolutely positive if it's Ok? I wouldn't want to impose.

M: Don't worry, you are most welcome to join our party, and as I always say "the more, the merrier".

W: Look, I'd better go, or I'll be late. So, I'll meet you down at the station around 6:00?

M: Fine, see you later.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

8. What has the man just done?
9. What is the man going to do this weekend?
10. What does the man ask the woman to do?
11. How will they go to the man's home?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

M: Hi, Jane. How's everything going?

W: So far so good. I've just finished my last exam.

M: Good. The term is coming to an end. Do you think we should take a holiday overseas to relax and have fun? I've saved my tips from my waiter job these past few months, and I should have enough by July.

W: Yes, that's a wonderful idea. I've got a little put aside for a rainy day, but I might need to earn a little more before we go. By the way, what is it like working in a restaurant?

M: Well, it's really tough, as working a 10-hour shift is like hell. I'm not sure if it'll suit you. But it's pretty cool if your boss is all right. Do you think we should invite some others to come along?

W: Yes, we could ask Tom and Tracy if they are interested. I haven't been abroad for a long while. And it would be great to go somewhere by the sea. I can't wait, and if Tom goes, we could go sailing. He has a lot of experience with boats, and it'll work out a lot cheaper to hire one if there's more of us to share the cost.

M: So, that's the plan. We'll save as much as we can, and go sailing next July. Let's say, Spain, or anywhere cheap will be fine.

W: Ok. But first we'd better contact Tom and Tracy, and see if they are up for it. If not, it'll be back to the drawing board.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man think of doing?
13. What has the man been doing for the past few months?
14. What does the woman say she needs to do before departure?
15. Why does the woman want to invite Tom?

Passage 1 □□□□□□

Most people know Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize and the first person to win it twice. However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner. Irene Currie was born on September 12th, 1897. At the age of ten, Irene's talents and interests in mathematics were apparent. Irene entered Sorbonne University in October 1914 to prepare for a degree in mathematics and physics. When World War I began, she left Sorbonne University to help her mother who was using x-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers. Irene continued this work by developing x-ray facilities for military hospitals in France and Belgium. After the war, she received a military medal for her work. In 1918, Irene became her mother's assistant at the Curie Institute. In December 1924, Frederic Joliot visited the institute and met Marie Curie. Frederic became one of her assistants, and Irene taught him the techniques required to work with radioactivity. Irene and Frederic soon fell in love and got married on October 29th, 1926. Their daughter was born in 1927 and their son in 1932. Like her mother, Irene combined family with career. Like her mother, Irene was awarded a Nobel Prize, along with her husband Frederic in 1935, for producing new radioactive elements. Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation. Irene Joliot Curie died on March 17th, 1956.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about Marie Curie's daughter?
17. For what was Irene Curie awarded a military medal?
18. In what way were Marie and Irene similar?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Have you ever heard of the Vikings? They were sea travelers from Norway.

More than 1,000 years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries. The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the 9th century. A man called Naddod was on his way from Norway to the Faroe Islands, north of England, when his ship was caught in a storm. The storm blew the ship west for several days. When the weather cleared, Naddod found himself on the coast of a new land. Later, Viking travelers named it Iceland. In 982, a Viking called Eric the Red, sailed west in search of new land. 500 miles west of Iceland, he and his men reached an icy rocky massive land. They sailed around it until they reached the western side. Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland. Then, in 1001, the Vikings made their most important discovery. The son of Eric the Red named Leif Ericson had heard the rumors about the land west of Greenland. He sailed west and soon found it. He and his men landed in three places. They called the first one Helluland, which means land of flat stones. The Vikings then sailed south and made their second landing. They named this place Markland. Their third landing was at a place they called Vinland. Leif Ericson and his men were the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America, almost five hundred years earlier than Columbus.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the Vikings?
20. What does the passage say about the Greenland?
21. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

Passage 3 □□□□

Where do you think you will be in ten years? It is difficult to know exactly where you will be and what you will be doing. But everyone dreams about the future. You might imagine the job you will get, when you finish school. You may daydream about meeting your life partner or living in a big house by the sea. In my dreams, I would have twins, a boy and a girl. We would live in a large two-story house with floors and staircases made of wood. Now at the age of 46, I look back on those dreams and smile. Things haven't turned out exactly as I imagined, but I would not change what I have now for that imaginary world. In college, I studied international business and planned to enter a law school. In my third year of university, I realized that I didn't want to become a lawyer. Instead, I chose to become a language teacher. I did get married, but had more than two children. We had five. Do I live in the dream house with wooden floors? No, I don't, but I love my home and I wouldn't want to live in any other place. I believe it, as a young person, it's important to dream and make plans. However, it's also important to realize that not all of your plans will turn out exactly as you wish. One of the biggest lessons I've learned in life is this: "Be happy with what you have."

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker think everyone tends to do?
23. What does the speaker say he would refuse to do?

24. What does the speaker major in during the first two years of college?
25. What is one of the biggest lessons the speaker has learned in life?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.
C) A father's message for his daughter.
D) The history of a century-old motel.
2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) People were concerned about the number of bees.
B) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.
C) Two million bees were infected with disease.
D) Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.
4. A) It apologized to its customers.
B) It was forced to kill its bees.
C) It lost a huge stock of bees.
D) It lost 2.5 million dollars.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.
B) It took off and landed on a football field.
C) It proved to be of high commercial value.
D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.
6. A) Engineering problems.
B) The air pollution it produced.

- C) Inadequate funding.
- D) The opposition from the military.
- 7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.
- B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.
- C) It is a safer means of transportation.
- D) It is more environmentally friendly.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) It seems a depressing topic.
- B) It sounds quite alarming.
- C) It has little impact on our daily life.
- D) It is getting more serious these days.
- 9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.
- B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.
- C) They don't want something too noisy.
- D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.
- 10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.
- B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.
- C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.
- D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.
- 11. A) Watch a comedy.
- B) Go and see the dance.
- C) Book the tickets online.
- D) See a film with the man.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.
- B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.
- C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.
- D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.
- 13. A) Seek advice from senior students.
- B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.

- C) Participate in after-school activities.
- D) Look into what the school offers.
- 14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.
- B) Accept her as a transfer student.
- C) Find her accommodation on campus.
- D) Introduce her to her roommates.
- 15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.
- B) She has become friends with Catherine.
- C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.
- D) She has just transferred to the college.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.
- B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.
- C) To discover what most mice like to eat.
- D) To determine what feelings mice have.
- 17. A) When they are hungry.
- B) When they are thirsty.
- C) When they smell food.
- D) When they want company.
- 18. A) They search for food in groups.
- B) They are overweight when food is plenty.
- C) They prefer to be with other mice.
- D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Its construction started before World War I.
- B) Its construction cost more than \$ 40 billion.
- C) It is efficiently used for transport.
- D) It is one of the best in the world.
- 20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside.
- B) To move troops quickly from place to place.
- C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed.

D) To speed up the transportation of goods.

21. A) In the 1970s.

B) In the 1960s.

C) In the 1950s.

D) In the 1940s.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Chatting while driving.

B) Messaging while driving.

C) Driving under age.

D) Speeding on highways.

23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.

B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.

C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.

D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights.

B) The car slows down gradually to a halt.

C) They are alerted with a light and a sound.

D) They get a warning on their smart phone.

25. A) Installing a camera.

B) Using a connected app.

C) Checking their emails.

D) Keeping a daily record.



News Report 1 □□□□□□

A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter. The long-lost message was discovered by Clint Buffington of Utah while he was vacationing. Buffington says he found a soda bottle half buried in the sand that "looked like it had been there since the beginning of time." The note inside the bottle said, "Return to 419 Ocean Street and receive a reward of \$150 from Richard and Tina Pierce, owners of the Beachcomber Motel." The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce in 1960. Her father had written the note as a joke and had thrown it into the Atlantic Ocean. Buffington flew to New Hampshire to deliver the message to Paula Pierce. She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What is the news report mainly about?

2. Why did Paula Pierce give Clint Buffington the reward?

News Report 2 □□□□□□□□□□

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect-spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. The insect spraying over the weekend left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed in the area. Most of the deaths came from Flowertown Bee Farm, a company in Summerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees. Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees. Dorchester County is aware that some beekeepers in the area that was sprayed on Sunday lost their bee colonies. County manager Jason Ward said in a statement, "I'm not pleased that so many bees were killed."

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?
4. What does the news report say about Flowertown Bee Farm?

News Report 3 □□□□□□

The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. The Airlander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Cardington Airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3,000 feet and performed a series of gentle turns all over a safe area. The aircraft is massive - as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days. It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned following budget cutbacks. The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution. The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places. But there's still a long way to go. The Airlander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration. If it passes though, we can hope we'll all get some extra leg room.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What do we learn about the first flight of the Airlander 10?
6. What cause the US government to abandon the Airlander 10 as a spy aircraft?
7. What is the advantage of the Airlander 10 over huge jet planes?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□

M: Do you feel like going out tonight?

W: Yeah, why not? We haven't been out for ages. What's on?

M: Well, there's a film about climate change. Does it sound good to you?

W: Oh, not really. It doesn't really appeal to me. What's it about? Just climate

change?

M: I think it's about how climate change affects everyday life. I wonder how they make it entertaining.

W: Well, it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing. What else is on?

M: There's a Spanish Dance Festival.

W: Oh, I love dance. That sounds really interesting.

M: Apparently, it's absolutely brilliant. Let's see what it says in the paper. "Anna Gomez leads in an exciting production of the great Spanish love story, Carmen."

W: OK, then, what time is it on?

M: At 7:30.

W: Well, that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

M: There's a comedy special on.

W: Where's it on?

M: It's at the City Theatre. It's a charity comedy night with lots of different acts. It looks pretty good. The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here "Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of fun performances."

W: Mm... I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny.

M: Are you sure you fancy going out tonight? You are not very enthusiastic.

W: Perhaps you are right. Okay, let's go see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

M: Great. I'll book the tickets online.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

8. What does the woman think of climate change?

9. Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

10. What does the critic say about the comedy performed at the City Theatre?

11. What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

W: Good morning, Mr. Lee. May I have a minute of your time?

M: Sure, Catherine. What can I do for you?

W: I'm quite anxious about transferring over to your college. I'm afraid I won't fit in.

M: Don't worry, Catherine. It's completely normal for you to be nervous about transferring schools. This happens to many transfer students.

W: Yes, I know, but I'm younger than most of the students in my year. And that worries me a lot.

M: Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in. And so, this way, you will be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

W: That's nice. I love games and hobby groups.

M: I'm sure you do. So you'll be just fine. Don't worry so much and try to make the most of what we have on offer here. Also, remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

W: Thanks so much. I definitely feel better now. As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice. I guess living on campus I'll have a chance to have a closer circle of friends, since we'll be living together.

M: All students are very friendly with new arrivals. Let me check who would be living with you in your flat. Okay, there are Hannah, Kelly, and Bree. Bree is also a new student here, like you. I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. Why does Catherine feel anxious?
13. What does Mr. Lee encourage Catherine to do?
14. What does Mr. Lee promise to do for Catherine?
15. What do we learn about Catherine's schoolmate Bree?

Passage 1 □□□□□

Have you ever felt like you would do just about anything to satisfy your hunger? A new study in mice may help to explain why hunger can feel like such a powerful motivating force. In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives; including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments. In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty. When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food, the researchers found. However, when the mice were well-fed but thirsty, they opted to drink, according to the study. In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food. It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe." Hunger also outweighed the mice's social needs, the researchers found. Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study. When the mice were hungry, they opted to leave the company of other mice to go get food.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?
17. In what circumstances, do mice venture into unsafe areas?
18. What is said about mice at the end of the passage?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□□□

The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world. Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country. Did you ever wonder why such a complete system of excellent roads exists? For an answer, you would have to go back to the early 1920s. In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another. It could also get people out of cities in danger of being bombed. So-called roads of national importance were designated, but they were mostly small country roads. In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system, but did not fund the plan right away. In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality. Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress, and construction began on about 40,000 miles of new roads. The idea was to connect the new system to existing expressways and freeways. And though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier defense was not forgotten. For instance, highway overpasses had to be high enough to allow trailers carrying military missiles to pass under them. By 1974, this system was mostly completed. A few additional roads would come later. Quick and easy travel between all parts of the country was now possible.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about the American highway system?
20. What was the original purpose of building a highway system?
21. When was the interstate highway system mostly completed?

Passage 3 □□□□□

Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013. A recent study said that 40% of American teens claim to have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put people in danger. This sounds like a widespread disease, but it's one that technology may now help to cure. T. J. Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice. It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times. Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only, but as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops. It also watches for what's called "close-by hands," where both hands are close together near the top of the wheel, so the driver can type with both thumbs and drive at the same time. All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits. If they try to remove or damage the cover, that's reported as well.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What is a major cause of road deaths among young Americans?
23. What is Smart Wheel?

24. What happens if the driver has one hand on the wheel?
25. How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

2018 □ 6 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) Annoyed.
B) Scared.
C) Confused.
D) Offended.
2. A) It crawled over the woman's hands.
B) It wound up on the steering wheel.
C) It was killed by the police on the spot.
D) It was covered with large scales.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) A study of the fast-food service.
B) Fast food customer satisfaction.
C) McDonald's new business strategies.
D) Competition in the fast-food industry.
4. A) Customers' higher demands.
B) The inefficiency of employees.
C) Increased variety of products.
D) The rising number of customers.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) International treaties regarding space travel programs.
B) Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.
C) U.S. government's approval of private space missions.
D) Competition among public and private space companies.
6. A) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.
B) Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.

- C) Work with federal agencies on space programs.
 - D) Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.
7. A) It is significant.
- B) It is promising.
- C) It is unpredictable.
- D) It is unprofitable.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Visiting her family in Thailand.
- B) Showing friends around Phuket.
- C) Swimming around a Thai island.
- D) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.
9. A) She visited a Thai orphanage.
- B) She met a Thai girl's parents.
- C) She learned some Thai words.
- D) She sunbathed on a Thai beach.
10. A) His class will start in a minute.
- B) He has got an incoming phone call.
- C) Someone is knocking at his door.
- D) His phone is running out of power.
11. A) He is interested in Thai artworks.
- B) He is going to open a souvenir shop.
- C) He collects things from different countries.
- D) He wants to know more about Thai culture.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym.
- B) Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers.
- C) Signing up for a weight-loss course.
- D) Trying out a new gym in town.
13. A) Professional personal training.
- B) Free exercise for the first week.

- C) A discount for a half-year membership.
- D) Additional benefits for young couples.
- 14. A) The safety of weight-lifting.
- B) The high membership fee.
- C) The renewal of his membership.
- D) The operation of fitness equipment.
- 15. A) She wants her invitation renewed.
- B) She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.
- C) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.
- D) She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) They tend to be nervous during interviews.
- B) They often apply for a number of positions.
- C) They worry about the results of their applications.
- D) They search extensively for employers' information.
- 17. A) Get better organized.
- B) Edit their references.
- C) Find better-paid jobs.
- D) Analyze the searching process.
- 18. A) Provide their data in detail.
- B) Personalize each application.
- C) Make use of better search engines.
- D) Apply for more promising positions.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.
- B) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.
- C) If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.
- D) If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.
- 20. A) Allow them to play interesting games in class.
- B) Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
- C) Let them stay home and learn from their parents.

- D) Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.
21. A) Allow kids to learn at their own pace.
 B) Encourage kids to learn from each other.
 C) Organize kids into various interest groups.
 D) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
 B) It is a major social activity among the young.
 C) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
 D) It is even more expressive than the written word.
23. A) It is located in a big city in Iowa.
 B) It is really marvelous to look at.
 C) It offers free dance classes to seniors.
 D) It offers people a chance to socialize.
24. A) Their state of mind improved.
 B) They became better dancers.
 C) They enjoyed better health.
 D) Their relationship strengthened.
25. A) It is fun.
 B) It is life.
 C) It is exhausting.
 D) It is rhythmical.



News Report 1 □□□□

Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway. Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits. "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened. "I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not. I am not the most flexible person in the world, but I can guarantee my knees were up next to my ears." She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop. "That didn't work out," she said. "Here he comes, and he wound up in my back seat before I could finally get off the road, stop and get out of the car." She called for help. And Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?
2. What does the report say about the snake?

News Report 2 □□□□□□□□

Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago. At McDonald's, customers will spend on average three minutes and nine seconds from the time they place their orders until they receive their food. That's about ten seconds more than the industry average - and a lot slower than a decade ago, according to the study, which was commissioned by QSR, an industry trade publication. And McDonald's wasn't alone in slowing down: Other chains also saw their drive-through performance slow down. Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare. Speed, of course, is essential to the drive-through experience. And drive-throughs are hugely important to chains, such as McDonald's, Burger King and Taco Bell. "Usually the drive-through accounts for sixty to seventy percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant," notes Sam Oches, editor of QSR. Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Oches says, "accuracy is still really high."

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What is the news report mainly about?
4. What has slowed down McDonald's drive-through service?

News Report 3 □□□□□□□□

The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017. Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development. The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies. Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft. This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad. A Moon Express representative declined to comment on this story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal. Moon Express is not the only company seeking for the right to travel to outer space. Elon Musk's Space X aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What is the news report mainly about?
6. What is Moon Express planning to do?

7. What does Moon Express think of its mission?

Conversation 1 □□□□□

M: Hey, Sophia, how are you doing?

W: Hi, Bob, I'm good, thanks. Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

M: Really? You never said you were going to Thailand. How I envy you!

W: I've only been here a week. But, you know, Thailand is an amazing place. I'm having a great time here. In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburned. Have you been here before?

M: No, I wish I had. What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

W: Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at. There, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

M: Ah, that's interesting.

W: Yes. I also made a new little friend, Sara. She was so cute. I was so sad when we had to leave at the end of the day. If I ever come back to Thailand, I'd definitely visit this place again as a volunteer.

M: Well, you can tell me all about it when you get back. My phone battery is almost dead now. Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world. Bye now. Enjoy yourself, Sophia.

W: Bye.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

8. What does the woman say she is doing now?

9. What did the woman do yesterday?

10. Why does the man have to end the conversation?

11. Why does the man ask the woman to bring him something from Thailand?

Conversation 2 □□□

W: Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon?

M: Yes, more than glad to. I haven't been to a gym for ages. I need to do some exercise to tone up.

W: Then this is a good chance. They sent me an invitation with a note saying I could take a friend for free on the first day. Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

M: Great. Count me in. I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle. But I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help.

W: Well, I know expert of that, but I think you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day.

M: I've never tried weight-lifting before. Is it dangerous?

W: No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry. I'll show you the ropes. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended. I'll be your personal trainer.

M: Thank you. What other equipment do they have?

W: Well, like all gyms, they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles in different parts of the body, like applied bicycles, chest stretching machines, and running machines. You could use any of these to suit your purpose. Now the gym opens at noon. So can we meet up in town at 1:30 p.m.?

M: Perfect. See you there, coach.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What are the speakers talking about?
13. What does the gym offer at its opening?
14. What is the man concerned about?
15. What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

In today's job market, it's not uncommon for job seekers to submit applications for many positions. That involves lots of time and lots of work to organize. Certainly, you don't want to waste your precious hours on following the developments in a disorderly fashion and miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up as a result. Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications. If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications. If Excel isn't quite your cup of tea, don't worry. You can create a table in Microsoft Word or a similar word processor. Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively. If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume. You can also link up with Google calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates. Clearly, there are plenty of ways to keep track of your job search and making the effort to simplify your job search will pay off. Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about today's job seekers?
17. What can job applicants do with the help of Google?
18. What does the speaker suggest job seekers do?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Some people say, if kids didn't have to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets. My reply is "No, they wouldn't." First, even if school stayed just the

way they are, children would spend at least some time there, because that's where they'd be likely to find friends. Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are. They'd get better, because we would have to start making them what they ought to be right now. Last, if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do—things many children now do during their holidays. There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand. In Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon, plans are being drawn up for public schools that won't have any school buildings at all. That will take the students out into the city and help them to use it and its people as a resource. In other words, students perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radio and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand. A small private school in Washington is already doing this. It makes sense. We need more of it.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What are some people worried about according to the speaker?
20. What does the speaker think we could do for kids who dislike school?
21. What does the speaker say is the easier thing we could do?

Passage 3 □□□□□

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between. Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties, or just to fill the time. "I adore dancing," says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in a small town in Iowa. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life." Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it makes them feel young. It's marvelous to watch them." For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life. "So why do we dance? I can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. "They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely." So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher, says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted. I find it hard to stop. Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the passage say about dance in America?
23. What do we know about Lester Bridges' dance studio?
24. What happened to the young couple after they attended Lester Bridges' class?
25. What did Andrea Hillier say about dancing?

2018 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019.
B) Design a new generation of mobile phones.
C) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.
D) Gather data from the moon with a tiny device.
2. A) It is stable.
B) It is durable.
C) It is inexpensive.
D) It is sophisticated.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) It lasted more than six hours.
B) No injuries were yet reported.
C) Nobody was in the building when it broke out.
D) It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.
4. A) Recruit and train more firefighters.
B) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.
C) Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.
D) Find money to renovate the local neighborhood.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Shrinking potato farming.
B) Heavy reliance on import.
C) Widespread plant disease.
D) Insufficient potato supply.
6. A) It intends to keep its traditional diet.
B) It wants to expand its own farming.

- C) It is afraid of the spread of disease.
- D) It is worried about unfair competition.
- 7. A) Global warming.
- B) Ever-rising prices.
- C) Government regulation.
- D) Diminishing investment.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) Informative.
- B) Inspiring.
- C) Dull.
- D) Shallow.
- 9. A) She types on a keyboard.
- B) She does recording.
- C) She takes photos.
- D) She takes notes.
- 10. A) It keeps her mind active.
- B) It makes her stay awake.
- C) It enables her to think hard.
- D) It helps her kill time.
- 11. A) It enables her to improve her pronunciation.
- B) It helps her better remember what she learns.
- C) It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.
- D) It proves to be far more effective than writing.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) To spend her honeymoon.
- B) To try authentic Indian food.
- C) To take photos of the Taj Mahal.
- D) To trace the origin of a love story.
- 13. A) In memory of a princess.
- B) In honor of a great emperor.

- C) To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.
 - D) To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.
14. A) It looks older than expected.
- B) It is built of wood and bricks.
- C) It stores lots of priceless antiques.
- D) It has walls decorated with jewels.
15. A) Their streets are narrow.
- B) They are mostly crowded.
- C) Each one has a unique character.
- D) Life can be tedious in some places.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They help spread the latest technology.
- B) They greatly enrich people's leisure life.
- C) They provide residents with the resources needed.
- D) They allow free access to digital books and videos.
17. A) By helping them find jobs.
- B) By inspiring their creativity.
- C) By keeping them off the streets.
- D) By providing a place of relaxation.
18. A) Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.
- B) They used libraries less often than teenagers.
- C) They tended to visit libraries regularly.
- D) Their number increased modestly.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) It is the cleverest cat in the world.
- B) It is the largest cat in Africa.
- C) It is an unusual cross breed.
- D) It is a large-sized wild cat.
20. A) They are as loyal as dogs.
- B) They have unusually long tails.
- C) They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.

D) They know how to please their owners.

21. A) They shake their front paws.

B) They teach them to dive.

C) They shower with them.

D) They shout at them.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Anxious and depressed.

B) Contented and relieved.

C) Excited but somewhat sad.

D) Proud but a bit nervous.

23. A) It is becoming parents' biggest concern.

B) It is gaining increasing public attention.

C) It depends on their parents for success.

D) It starts the moment they are born.

24. A) Set a good example for them to follow.

B) Read books and magazines to them.

C) Help them to learn by themselves.

D) Choose the right school for them.

25. A) Their intelligence.

B) Their home life.

C) The effort they put in learning.

D) The quality of their school.



News Report 1 □□□□

A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019. If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first ever mobile phone network. The lunar network will support high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and Earth. The network is part of Mission to the Moon. This is a project with the goal of landing the first privately paid for mission to the moon. The 4G mission is set to launch from Cape Canaveral in the United States on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket in 2019. Mission to the Moon intends to establish and test the first elements of a communications network on the moon. The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network. This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What are scientists planning to do?
2. Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

News Report 2 □□□□□□□□

Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night at an abandoned mall in Hayward. The fire was reported at 9:26 p.m. at an old shopping center on Mission Avenue near Saint Mary's church. Six fire engines, two trucks and two chiefs responded to the scene. Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin. There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries. Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire. Firefighters will remain on the scene until later this morning to ensure that the fire doesn't start up again. The shopping mall had not been in use since 2002. In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing. However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you've just heard.

3. What does the news item say about the fire?
4. What had City Hall planned to do?

News Report 3 □□□□□□

Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage. Storms and floods in its main potato-growing region last year caused the worst harvest in more than 3 decades. Local media reports suggest Calbee and its main rival Koike-Ya are halting almost 50 products. "We don't know when we'll be able to restart," a company spokesman said. Snack lovers are panic buying, and many supermarket shelves are bare. Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes that can be used in Japanese-made products. Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports. It still only allows potatoes from selected US states. This is only at certain times and on condition that they are processed at factories based near Japanese ports. But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What problem is Japan facing?
6. Why does Japan limit the import of potatoes?
7. What might affect Japanese domestic produce?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□

M: Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

W: Yes, he is not a very exciting speaker. But the subject is interesting.

M: During every one of his lectures, I try to listen. I really try, but after about

ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration. But I see that you seem to be OK. How do you stay focused through the entire hour?

W: Well, what I do is keep my pen moving.

M: What do you mean?

W: It's a method of active concentration I read about. One of the most effective ways to concentrate is to write things down. But it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard. You see, writing by hand forces you to actually engage with what you are learning in a more physical way.

M: Do you review your notes afterwards then?

W: Sometimes, but that's not important. My notes may or may not be useful. But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily. In fact, sometimes I draw a little too.

M: You draw in class? And that helps you pay attention?

W: Yes, honestly, it works for me. I just draw little lines and nonsense really. It was also in that article I read. It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate. Again, the point is to listen hard while keeping the pen moving. If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What does the man think of Mr. Brown's lectures?

9. What does the woman do during Mr. Brown's lectures?

10. Why does the woman draw in class?

11. What does the woman say about reading out loud?

Conversation 2 □□□□□

M: And where is this?

W: These photos are from the Taj Mahal in India. We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

M: Was it romantic?

W: Yeah, the Taj Mahal was a very romantic place. The guide told us there is a famous love story behind this building that all Indians learn in school. I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died while giving birth to her 14th child. The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

M: Wow, that sounds very romantic. It looks amazing.

W: Yes, it's gorgeous. It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos. The building is very tall and there are gardens and a wall around it all. It's all built in this white stone. And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

M: It must have been very crowded when you were there.

W: Yes, it's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.

M: Was the rest of India crowded?

W: Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was

difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets. And there are so many cars. Traffic was terrible. But the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time.

M: What about the food?

W: Indian food is great. There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. For what purpose did the woman go to India?
13. Why was the Taj Mahal built?
14. What does the woman say about the Taj Mahal?
15. What is the woman's impression of Indian cities?

Passage 1 □□□□□□

A Pew Research Center survey of more than 1,000 Americans conducted in April, 2016, finds that Americans continue to express largely positive views about the current state of their local public libraries. For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need. And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family. A majority of Americans feel libraries are doing a good job of providing a safe place for people to hang out or spend time as well as opening up educational opportunities for people of all ages. And roughly half think that libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies. As in past Pew Research Center surveys of library use, the April 2016 survey also measured Americans' usage of and engagement with libraries. Overall, 53% of Americans, age 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year - either through an in-person visit or using a library website. Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What do most Americans say about local public libraries?
17. How can local public libraries benefit young people?
18. What does the 2016 survey show about adult library users?

Passage 2 □□□□□

A Savannah cat is a cross breed between the domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s, and in 2001 the International Cat Association accepted it as a new registered breed. The Savannahs are tall and slim and can weigh up to 9.1 kilograms, making them one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own. They have a spotted coat similar to that

of many types of wild cats and their ears are very large. They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch. An often-noted characteristic of the Savannah is its jumping ability. They are known to jump on top of doors and high cabinets. Some can leap about 2.5 meters high from a standing position. Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs. They often learn how to open doors and cupboards. Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats. Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty using their front paws.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the Savannah cat?
20. What is characteristic of Savannah cats?
21. What do some people do with their Savannah cats?

Passage 3 □□□□

When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era. This is the start of a new adventure for children: playing and interacting with new friends, sharing, taking turns and settling into a new routine. But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth. Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers. During this time at home, your child would have learned more than at any other period in their life. During your child's first year in school, much time will be spent in learning to read and they need to know that this is fun and worthwhile. Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens. Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers. A child's year splits fairly neatly into thirds: a third at school, a third asleep and a third awake at home or on holiday. Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success. Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. How do parents feel when their children start going to school?
23. What does the passage say about children's education?
24. What should parents do for the success of their children's education?
25. What does the passage say is the key factor of children's academic success?

2018 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.
B) A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.
C) A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.
D) A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.
2. A) He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.
B) He once served in a fire department.
C) He was collecting building materials.
D) He moved into his neighbor's old house.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.
B) Change British people's negative view of maths.
C) Help British people understand their paychecks.
D) Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.
4. A) Children take maths courses at an earlier age.
B) The public sees the value of maths in their life.
C) British people know how to do elementary calculations.
D) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

Questions 5 and 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) He owns a fleet of aircraft.
B) He is learning to be a pilot.
C) He regards his royal duties as a burden.
D) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.
6. A) He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.
B) He can change his focus of attention and relax.

- C) He can show his difference from other royalty.
 - D) He can come into closer contact with his people.
7. A) They enjoyed his company.
- B) They liked him in his uniform.
 - C) They rarely recognised him.
 - D) They were surprised to see him.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) They were skilled carpenters themselves.
 - B) It didn't need much capital to start with.
 - C) Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.
 - D) They saw a business opportunity there.
9. A) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.
- B) Attract foreign investment to expand business.
 - C) Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.
 - D) Open some more branch companies in Germany.
10. A) They are from her hometown.
- B) They are imported from Germany.
 - C) They all come from Romania.
 - D) They come from all over the continent.
11. A) All across Europe.
- B) Throughout the world.
 - C) Mostly in Bucharest.
 - D) In Romania only.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.
 - B) Try out a new restaurant together in town.
 - C) Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.
 - D) Attend the opening of a local restaurant.
13. A) It is sponsored by local restaurants.
- B) It specializes in food advertizing.

- C) It is especially popular with the young.
- D) It provides information on local events.
- 14. A) They design a special set of menus for themselves.
- B) They treat themselves to various entertainments.
- C) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.
- D) They participate in a variety of social events.
- 15. A) More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.
- B) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.
- C) Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.
- D) More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) Rewarding them for eating vegetables.
- B) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.
- C) Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.
- D) Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.
- 17. A) They were disliked most by children.
- B) They were considered most nutritious.
- C) They were least used in Belgian cooking.
- D) They were essential to children's health.
- 18. A) Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.
- B) Children's eating habits can be changed.
- C) Parents watch closely what children eat.
- D) Children's choices of food vary greatly.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Space exploration has serious consequences.
- B) India has many space exploration programs.
- C) There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.
- D) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.
- 20. A) It is costly to bring back.
- B) It is risky to destroy.
- C) It is of no use on Earth.

- D) It is damaged by radiation.
- 21. A) Record details of space exploration.
- B) Monitor the change of lunar weather.
- C) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.
- D) Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.
- B) It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.
- C) It will gradually be replaced by social media.
- D) It will have to be governed by specific rules.
- 23. A) Save the message in their file.
- B) Make a timely response.
- C) Examine the information carefully.
- D) See if any action needs to be taken.
- 24. A) It is to be passed on.
- B) It is mostly junk.
- C) It requires no reply.
- D) It causes no concern.
- 25. A) Make it as short as possible.
- B) Use simple and clear language.
- C) Adopt an informal style of writing.
- D) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.



News Report 1 □□□□□□□□

Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. The incident happened on the 400 block of Rutland Road just after 12:30 p.m. The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed. A man described as a "non-worker civilian" was buried up to his waist in the basement. The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface for nearly an hour and a half. The man was then taken to hospital. Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life threatening injuries. The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011. It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- 1. What happened at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday?
- 2. What does the report say about the "non-worker civilian"?

News Report 2 □□□□□□

Millions of people are struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops, campaigners have said. Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a "badge of honor" or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject. Kris Humphries, chairman of the group, said that poor maths skills can affect an individual's life, leaving them at a higher risk of being excluded from school or out of work. "Figures from a government survey, published last year, show that 17 million adults in England have basic maths skills that are, at best, the same as an 11-year-old," he said. Speaking at the lounge of National Numeracy, Mr. Humphries said, "That's a scary figure, because what it means is they often can't calculate or give change." Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said: "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you've just heard.

3. What does the organization National Numeracy aim to do?
4. What is vital according to the chief executive of National Numeracy?

News Report 3 □□□□

The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft. As a guest flier, the king worked about twice a month, always as co-pilot. He will now retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s as the old planes are being phased out of service. The 50-year-old father of three and king to 17 million Dutch citizens calls flying a "hobby." It lets him leave his royal duties on the ground and fully focus on something else. "You have an aircraft, passengers and crew. You have responsibility for them," the king said. "You can't take your problems from the ground into the skies. You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying." Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognized by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What does the report say about the Dutch king?
6. Why does the king say he likes flying?
7. What does the king say about passengers at the airport?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

M: Morning, Miss Semenov. Welcome to our studio.

W: Thanks. My pleasure.

M: OK then. Let me start by asking you how old your company is.

W: My grandparents started the company in 1955.

M: Why did they decide to open a furniture plant in Bucharest?

W: At that time there was a construction boom. There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity. Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture. And this goal has never changed.

M: Do you still only work with wood?

W: That's right. It's what we know and what we do best. If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

M: And all the wood is local?

W: Correct. A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

M: Could you please outline how the company has grown over time? What have been the main challenges and opportunities that you have faced?

W: Well, back in the 50s and 60s, Romania was a lot poorer than it is today. My grandfather and father did not have much capital, and our customers didn't have much money either. So that limited growth. The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union. Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent. There was also more financial investment. And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

M: Which countries are your biggest market?

W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany. There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Why did Semenov's grandparents start a furniture plant in Bucharest?

9. What was Semenov's grandfather trying to do?

10. What does Semenov say about her company's raw materials?

11. Where does Semenov's company sell their products?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

M: Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

W: That sounds great. We'd love to join you. You always seem to know the best places to go. Where do you hear about these things?

M: I have a habit of reading (614) Magazine. It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

W: That was a clever name for the magazine then. Does it only focus on new restaurant openings?

M: They have other information too. Things like concerts, festivals and small shops. I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting though. Each year they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week.

W: Restaurant Week? What's that?

M: Oh, it's wonderful. All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event. It's a great opportunity to try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price and try something new. That's how we found the Pearl, actually.

W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in. When will it be happening this year?

M: You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May. Let's make sure they set a double date during the event. Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

W: Okay, I will.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man invite the woman to do this weekend?

13. What does the man say about (614) Magazine?

14. What does the man usually do with Susan during Restaurant Week?

15. Why does the man say the woman is in luck?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□□□

All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables. Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share. But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually. The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it. Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children. They gave them five kinds of vegetables to eat-mushrooms, peas, eggplants, carrots and cabbages. The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters. The children were then given a bowl of boiled carrots and told to choose how much to eat. After 8 minutes, they were asked to rate the dish as "delicious," "just OK" or "disgusting." The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks. Children were split into three groups, with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement. The other two groups were given rewards of a toy or verbal praise. After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What is the best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

17. What did the researchers find about carrots?

18. What does the result of this research show?

Passage 2 □□□□□□

One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, leftover from human space exploration. But how much garbage exactly have humans left on the moon? It's hard to be accurate, but the trash likely weighs more than 181,000 kilograms on Earth. Much of it was left by American astronauts who landed on the lunar surface between 1969 and 1972 during NASA's Apollo missions. The other rubbish comes from missions that did not have human crews. These missions were conducted by various space exploring agencies, including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe. Many of the older pieces are equipment sent to learn about the moon. The equipment stayed there after its missions ended. The moon is also home to lunar orbiters that mapped the moon before they crashed into its surface, adding to the garbage heap. The objects left by the Apollo astronauts included equipment that was no longer needed. Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel. But, as the saying goes, one person's trash is another's treasure. Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time. Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the passage say may be unknown to many people?
20. Why has a lot of equipment been left on the moon?
21. What can researchers do with the garbage on the moon?

Passage 3 □□□□□□□□

In my line of work, I receive a lot of emails. I also send a lot of emails. Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future. Surprisingly, though, a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing. As most of you will soon be entering the workforce, I would like to share with you my own rules for emailing. If someone sends you an email, reply to them acknowledging the email. A simple "thank you" let the sender know that their email has arrived safely, that it has not been lost among what could be 50 other emails that have arrived in your email inbox that day. It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action. But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it. It's also important to use proper English. Just because emails are a quick form of communication, doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words. Think of an email as a letter. Spelling, grammar and punctuation should not be overlooked. And never use capitals to emphasize a

word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. What does the passage say about email?
- 23. What should one do upon receiving a personalized email?
- 24. What does the passage say about a mass email?
- 25. What should one do when writing a business email?



2016 □ 6 □ □□

1-2 CA 3-4 BA 5-7 DBC 8-11 DBAC 12-15 BACD 16-18 ACD 19-21 BDC 22-25 BDAC

2016 □ 6 □ □□

1-2 BD 3-4 CD 5-7 AAC 8-11 BCBD 12-15 DCAB 16-18 CAD 19-21 DCA 22-25 BDCA

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1-2 AB 3-4 BC 5-7 DCA 8-11 DBDC 12-15 DACB 16-18 DCB 19-21 CAD 22-25 BBAA

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1-2 BD 3-4 CD 5-7 CAD 8-11 BCAB 12-15 ABCA 16-18 DAC 19-21 ACB 22-25 DBDC

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1-2 BD 3-4 AB 5-7 ACD 8-11 CBAD 12-15 CDAB 16-18 ABC 19-21 ADC 22-25 CBDA

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1-2 CA 3-4 CB 5-7 DDB 8-11 CABD 12-15 BADC 16-18 ADB 19-21 ABD 22-25 ACCB

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1-2 DB 3-4 BC 5-7 CDA 8-11 DACB 12-15 DABC 16-18 ACB 19-21 CDB 22-25 ACAD

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1-2 DC 3-4 AD 5-7 BCB 8-11 ACDB 12-15 ACBA 16-18 DBA 19-21 CDA 22-25 CBDC

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